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ABSTRACT

This booklet profiles key economic and social features of rural Arkansas. Data are drawn from reports by the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and Arkansas state agencies. About half of Arkansas' people live in rural areas, and most of these live in open country (not incorporated areas) and are completely dependent on county governments for services. Compared to the urban population, Arkansas' rural population is older, has higher poverty and unemployment rates, has less access to health care, and has lower levels of educational attainment (due in part to the outmigration of educated young people to urban areas). Rural areas depend more heavily on transfer payments, spend more on transportation and roads, but are losing retail sales and service income. Maps, graphs, and tables illustrate discussions of rural population, population change from 1980 to 1989, percentage of population in three age categories, types of local government, local property assessment per capita, employment by major sector, agricultural employment, personal income, transfer payments as percentage of personal income, retail sales, transportation, educational expenditure per student, educational attainment, infant mortality, access to primary care physicians, poverty rates, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Appendices provide data by county on most of these factors. (SV)

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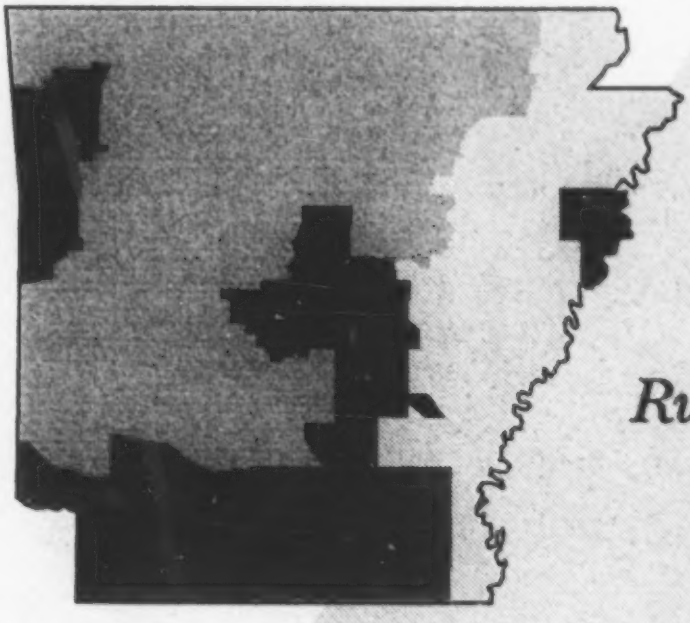

A Look at Economic & Social Trends Affecting Rural Arkansas

December 1990

Produced by

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Arkansas Industrial Development Commission

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Cooperative Extension Service

Department of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas - Fayetteville

Division of Demographic Research, University of Arkansas - Little Rock

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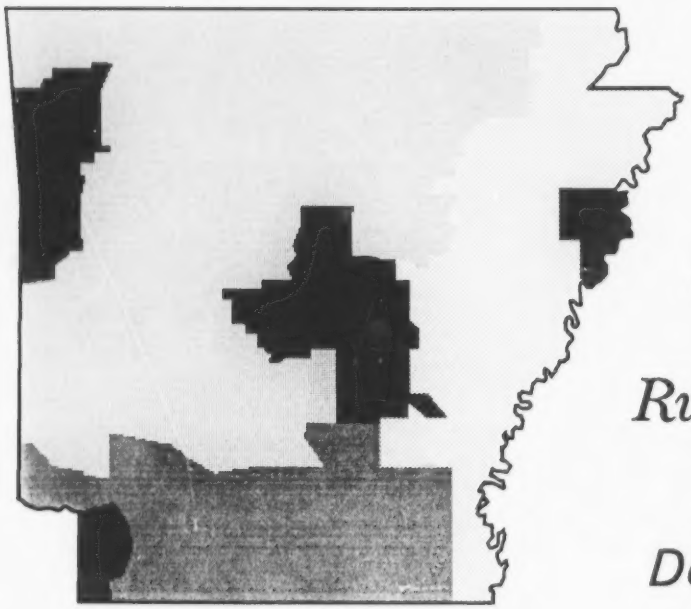
Rural Profile of ARKANSAS



A Look at Economic & Social Trends Affecting Rural Arkansas

December 1990

Foreword

The Arkansas Rural Development Study Commission was created by the legislature in 1989 and appointed by the Governor as a citizens' panel to identify rural development opportunities for the state of Arkansas. Concurrently, the Arkansas Rural Academy Team, with representatives from various agencies and organizations, was formed to review economic and social conditions in Arkansas and recommend policies for consideration.

As these two groups worked together, it became clear that a Rural Profile of Arkansas would be most helpful, and could provide the basis for a common understanding of the present situation as a prelude to action.

This publication would not have been possible without the financial assistance of those listed on the following page and the professional assistance of those listed on the last page. We thank all of these organizations and individuals for their financial support and dedicated efforts.

A draft of this publication was presented to a Rural Development Working Conference held on September 7, 1990, which drew over 75 leaders from across the state. These individuals, concerned about the future of rural Arkansas, came together to review policy options, and to make additional recommendations. This final version of the Rural Profile of Arkansas incorporates many of the suggestions made by the Working Conference participants.

It is hoped that this report will serve as a useful planning tool for the many people throughout Arkansas who are working at local, state, and federal levels to improve the quality of life in our rural areas.

SUPPORTING CONTRIBUTORS

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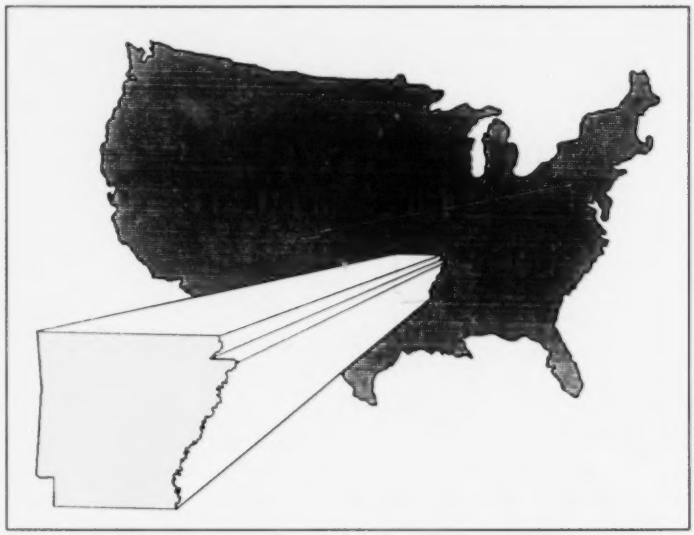
Highlights

The Larger Context

Arkansas is part of an increasingly interdependent world economic system. Maintaining and expanding Arkansas' rural economy requires communities to successfully compete with businesses of many countries and adjust quickly to changes in their economic policies. The increasing internationalization of financial and product markets affects the ability to attract capital and expand markets for Arkansas' products.



The ability of rural communities to compete is directly affected by decisions made in Washington, D.C., Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Africa. The high value of the U.S. dollar in the early 1980s was one factor that contributed to the exodus of the textile, apparel and leather industries on which many rural communities depended for their economic base. At the same time, it made Arkansas' agricultural commodities more expensive to foreign countries, driving down sales. The resultant loss of factories and jobs has led to outmigration and a declining tax base for many rural communities.

Federal policy and the rising federal deficit have also affected rural communities, shifting more responsibility for providing public services and regulation to state and local units of government. Unfortunately, the financial resources available to these governments have not been able to keep pace with growing demands. It is in this context that the key features of rural Arkansas are described, a rural Arkansas that is increasingly integrated into an international economic system over which it exercises little control.

Rural Arkansas

* Roughly half of Arkansans live in rural areas, compared to a U.S. average of approximately 25%.

* The population of Arkansas' rural areas is older than the state as a whole; retirees are moving into the Highlands, and people of working age are leaving the Delta.

Highlights

* Nearly 40% of Arkansas' population lives in the open country (outside incorporated areas) and is completely dependent upon county government for all basic governmental services.

* Although some counties have greater potential than others for raising local revenues through property taxes, overall Arkansas raises proportionately much less from this source than other states; the trend is to raise revenue from other sources such as a sales tax.

* Employment in Arkansas has shifted away from farming and natural resource-based industries to manufacturing, trade and service jobs.

* Unemployment is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and those employed in rural areas typically earn less than their urban counterparts.

* Rural areas depend more heavily on transfer payments than do urban areas due to higher levels of poverty and a larger elderly population.

* Many rural communities are losing retail sales and service income to urban areas.

* Low population density and lack of public transportation result in heavy dependency on private transportation and a high investment in roads in rural areas.

* A substantially greater amount of educational funding is contributed by local sources in Pulaski County than in rural or other urban areas.

* Educational attainment levels are still relatively low in Arkansas due in part to the out-migration of educated young people, particularly from rural areas.

* Infant mortality rates, an important indicator of health status, exceed 12 per 1,000 live births in a significant number of counties in the Delta.

* Rural people have less access to health care than urban dwellers; there are proportionately fewer primary care physicians in rural areas, but the number is increasing.

* The poverty rate of rural Arkansas is 75% higher than the U.S. average (118% higher in the Delta), and 26% higher than the rate for urban Arkansas.

What is "Rural"?

It is not easy to find acceptable definitions of what is meant by *urban* and *rural*. The underlying idea refers to population density and to occupational differences. Most importantly, though, differences in social and economic organization and in attitudes and values are involved. It is a continuum, rather than two clearly defined categories. Although the most common breaking point is not easy to find, two are widely used:

Census Bureau Rural: The U.S. Census Bureau defines *rural* as any place of fewer than 2,500 residents. Nationally, 26% of the population was rural in this sense as of the 1980 Census. Arkansas, however, was 48% rural and ranked ninth in the nation. Even though this definition includes nearly half of the state's population, it still excludes much of Arkansas that seems to be very rural in nature. Therefore, this Rural Profile uses the "non-metropolitan" breaking point instead to define what is rural.

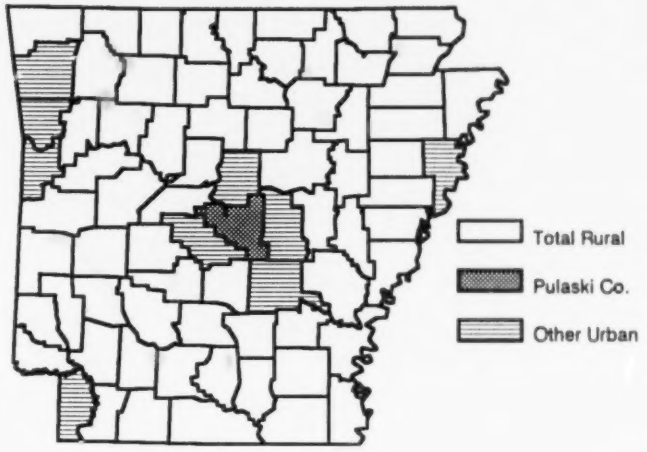
Non-metropolitan: Another method in use by federal statistical agencies defines as metropolitan or *urban* all of those counties that include a total population of at least 50,000, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total population of at least 100,000. Using this criteria, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget designated 10 Arkansas counties, in four separate regions within the state, as metropolitan in 1983. These counties are: Washington, Crawford and Sebastian in northwest Arkansas; Faulkner, Saline, Pulaski, Lonoke and Jefferson in central Arkansas; Crittenden county in eastern Arkansas; and Miller county in southwestern Arkansas. According to this definition, 61.3% of Arkansas' population would have been designated as rural in 1980, still ranking ninth in the nation.

This definition is by no means perfect. It classifies as rural some areas, such as Jonesboro, Hot Springs, Batesville, etc., that have prominent urban characteristics and includes in the urban category very rural portions of those counties classified as urban. And, in looking at historical trends since 1900, data are more readily available according to the Census Bureau definition. However, the non-metropolitan definition of rural has one distinct advantage: since it is based upon county units, much more extensive data are available to make current comparisons between rural and urban Arkansas.

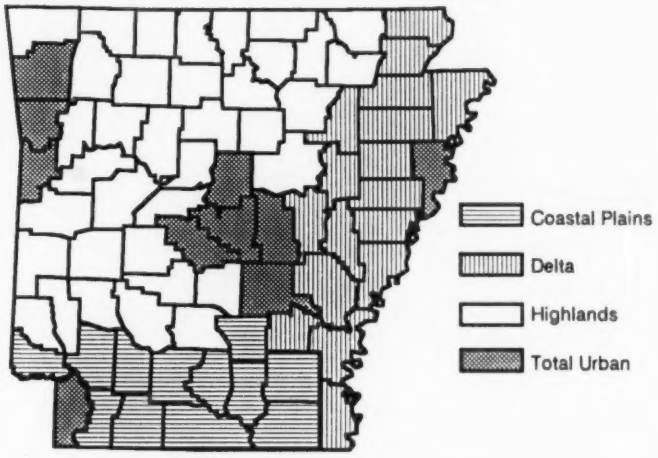
This publication presents indicators of social and economic conditions for rural and urban areas and further divides the urban and rural areas to highlight differences. We use *urban* to denote the metropolitan counties, and *rural* includes the nonmetropolitan counties.

Regions of Arkansas

Rural and Urban Areas of Arkansas



Rural Regions of Arkansas



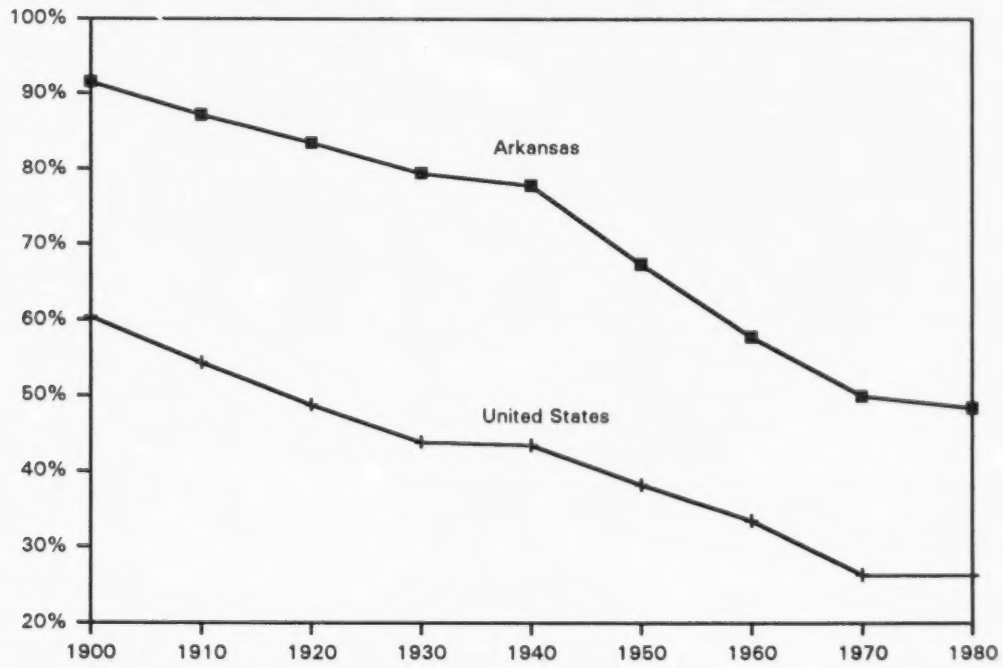
The maps on the left show the two classification schemes used in this publication. The first scheme (see map at top) presents data in three categories: Rural, Pulaski County and Other Urban Counties. Pulaski County displays characteristics more typical of major urban areas in the U.S. and is, therefore, presented separately.

In the second scheme, shown in the bottom map, we use another classification that further divides the rural areas into three regions: Coastal Plains, Delta and Highlands. This classification groups rural counties that have similarities in economic activity, history, physical setting, settlement patterns and culture.

Population

Using Census data briefly to examine past trends, it is clear that the percentage of Arkansans living in rural areas has historically been significantly higher than the national average, and continues to be so up to the present. In 1900, 91.5% of Arkansas residents lived in rural areas, compared to 60.4% of the U.S. population as a whole. From 1900 to 1980, the percentage of the population living in rural areas declined dramatically in both Arkansas and the U.S. However, even in 1980, nearly half (48.4%) of all Arkansans continued to live in rural areas, compared to 26.3% of the total U.S. population. Using the non-metropolitan definition of rural for the year 1980, the discrepancy is even greater: 61.3% of Arkansans lived in rural areas, compared to 24.2% in the U.S.

Percentage Rural Population, 1900 to 1980



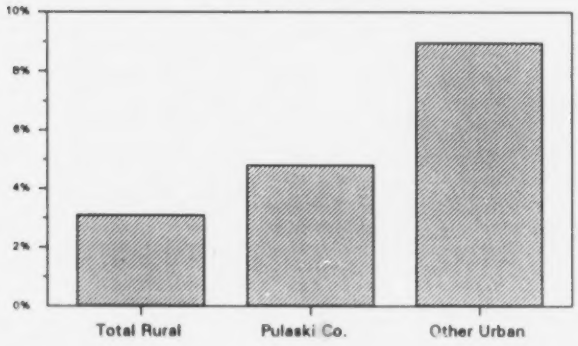
Note: Rural is defined as persons living in places of less than 2,500 population.

1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census

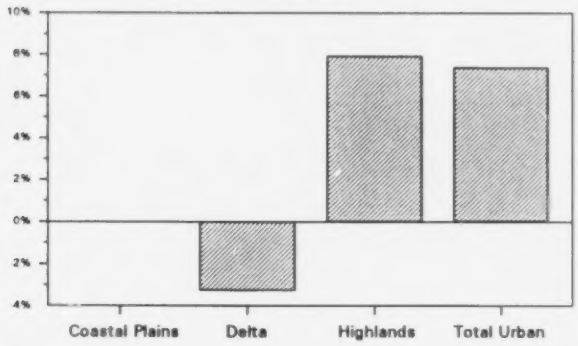
Population

Population Change, 1980 to 1988

Rural and Urban Areas



Rural Regions



Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census

As the trend data in this graph suggest, rural areas of the country have grown at a slower rate than have urban areas. This was certainly the case for the state of Arkansas during the 1980s (see top graph). From 1980 to 1988, the state was estimated to have grown by 4.7%. Pulaski County was estimated to have grown at about the overall state rate (4.8%). However, the largest growth rates were experienced by the other urban counties of the state (9.0% growth), while rural counties grew at less than the state average (only 3.1%) and thus continued to lose their percentage share of the state's population.

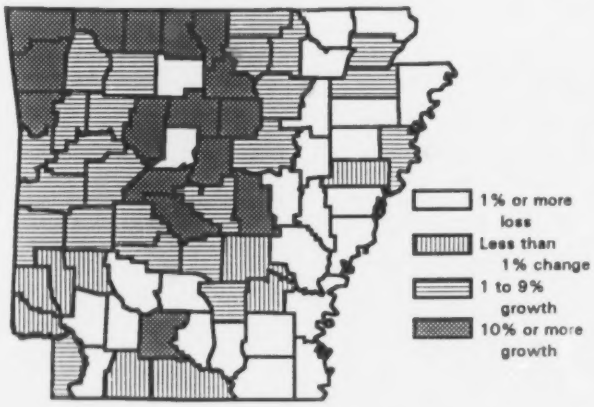
Population growth also varied sharply across geographic regions within the state (see bottom graph). Against the backdrop of 4.7% growth for the state as a whole, the eastern counties of the Arkansas Delta lost 3.3% of their population, while the southern counties of the Gulf Coastal Plains showed virtually no change. The major growth areas in the state were the Ouachita and Ozark Highlands (7.9% growth) and the metropolitan counties (which, when Pulaski County is included, grew by 7.4%).

Population

The map at right shows the way in which population growth from 1980 to 1988 varied across counties within the state. Estimated growth rates ranged from highs of over 20.0% in Benton and Faulkner counties to losses of 11.0% or more in Monroe and Woodruff counties.

Natural increase and migration, which have different effects on the population structure, vary greatly among the rural regions of the state and the urban counties. Pulaski county and the other urban counties have the highest rates of natural increase due to their large proportion of people of child-bearing age. The Delta, on the other hand, experienced the greatest degree of out-migration from 1980 to 1988, primarily losing people of working age (roughly defined as persons between the ages of 20 and 64).

Population Change, 1980 to 1988
County Distribution



Components of Population Change, 1980 to 1988

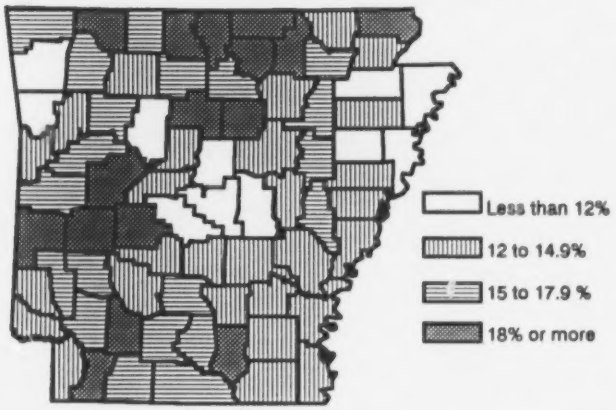
County Types	% Pop Change	% Natural Increase	% Migration
Rural:			
Coastal Plains	-0.02	2.66	-2.70
Delta	-3.29	4.53	-7.89
Highlands	7.91	1.64	6.22
Total Rural	3.09	2.71	0.34
Urban:			
Pulaski Co.	4.79	7.84	-3.05
Other Urban	8.96	5.86	3.10
Total Urban	7.36	6.62	0.73
State Total	4.74	4.23	0.49

Note: Percentages do not add precisely due to the rounding method employed in estimating both natural increase and migration.

Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Population

Percentage of Population 65 and Older, 1988



Percentage of Population in Three Age Categories

County Types	Population by Age, 1988			Total Population
	% < 20	% 20-64	% 65 +	
Rural:				
Coastal Plains	30.5	53.4	16.1	236,800
Delta	31.8	54.1	14.1	420,600
Highlands	27.4	55.0	17.6	787,300
Total Rural	29.2	54.5	16.3	1,444,700
Urban:				
Pulaski Co.	31.3	58.2	10.6	356,900
Other Urban	31.0	57.0	12.0	593,200
Total Urban	31.1	57.5	11.5	950,100
State Total	30.0	55.7	14.4	2,394,800

Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census

The map on the left shows the way in which elderly population varies across counties within the state. Retirement settlements contribute to the percentage of the population 65 and older in the Highlands; of the 36 counties classified as retirement destination counties in Arkansas, 34 are in the Highlands. Affluent retirees bring with them a stable income and work experience that can help communities grow and stabilize the economy in times of recession.

Overall, the population of rural Arkansas is an older population than that of the state as a whole, as shown in the table at left. The percentage of the population 65 and older ranges from a high of 28.5% in Baxter County to a low of 10.0% in Saline County. Pulaski County is near the bottom of the range with an elderly percentage of 10.6%.

Local Government

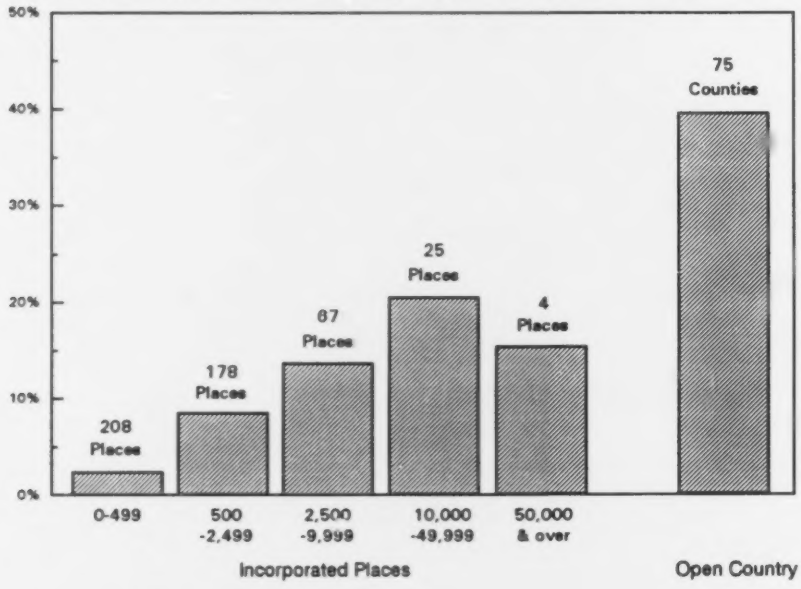
Arkansas is an unusually rural and small-town state, with 75 county governments, 326 school districts and 482 incorporated towns and cities as of 1980, most of which are very small. Nearly 40% of the population lives in the open country and is completely dependent upon county government for all basic governmental services. Another 24.6% of the population resides in the 453 towns and cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants.

The remaining 35.9% of Arkansans live in the 29 places with a population of more than 10,000. A total of 15.4% live in the four places with more than 50,000 inhabitants (Little Rock, Fort Smith, North Little Rock and Pine Bluff).

The large number of persons living in open country and in small towns places an unusually heavy burden of providing basic services upon local governments. By necessity, these local goverment offices are usually managed by amateurs, with very limited financial and institutional resources. However, this situation provides extensive opportunity for involvement in local affairs.

During the 1980s many local governments were put (and still are) in a financial squeeze. Federal and state policies are transferring more of the burden of paying for public services to local governments. At the same time many rural areas in Arkansas have a declining tax base. The declining value of agricultural land and the exodus of apparel, textile and leather manufacturing industries have resulted in a loss of population in many rural counties that further reduces the tax base.

Percentage of Population by Type and Size of Place, 1980

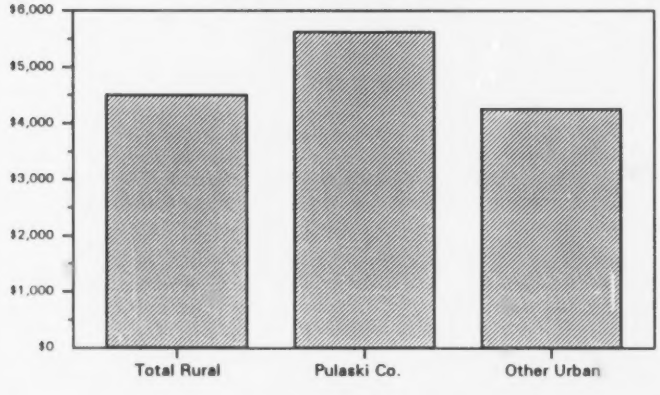


1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census

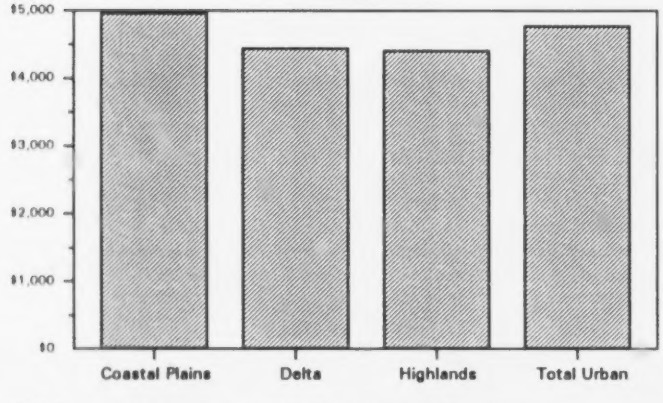
Local Government

Local Property Assessment Per Capita, 1986

Rural and Urban Areas



Rural Regions



1987 Census of Governments, U.S. Department of Commerce

The federal revenue sharing program was abolished September 1, 1987, reducing federal funding for local public services. Additional responsibilities that are being passed to local governments include enforcement and collection of child support payments, new regulations for disposing of solid waste and responsibility for meeting new jail standards and providing expanded incarceration facilities.

Most of the revenue raised locally comes from the property tax, and the ability to raise revenue from this source varies greatly among counties. Using per capita assessed value of property as an indicator of the potential to raise property tax revenue, we find that differences exist among and within regions. Of the rural regions, the Coastal Plains has the highest assessed value per capita while the Highlands has the lowest. Both the Highlands and the Delta have lower per capita assessed values than the Metropolitan counties. However, the greatest variation in per capita assessed value is among counties, ranging from $2,726 to $7,353 (1986 figures).

While the potential to raise property tax revenue varies greatly among counties, Arkansas raises less per capita and per $1,000 of personal income from property tax than most states. Arkansas ranks 46th in total property tax revenue per $1,000 of personal income and 47th in per capita dollars raised from the property tax. The trend is to raise revenue from other sources. Many counties have passed a 1% sales tax to raise revenue to fund ongoing and mandated public services. As of March 1990, 55 of the 75 counties had passed a 1% sales tax, and others are considering this option to raise local revenue.

Economy

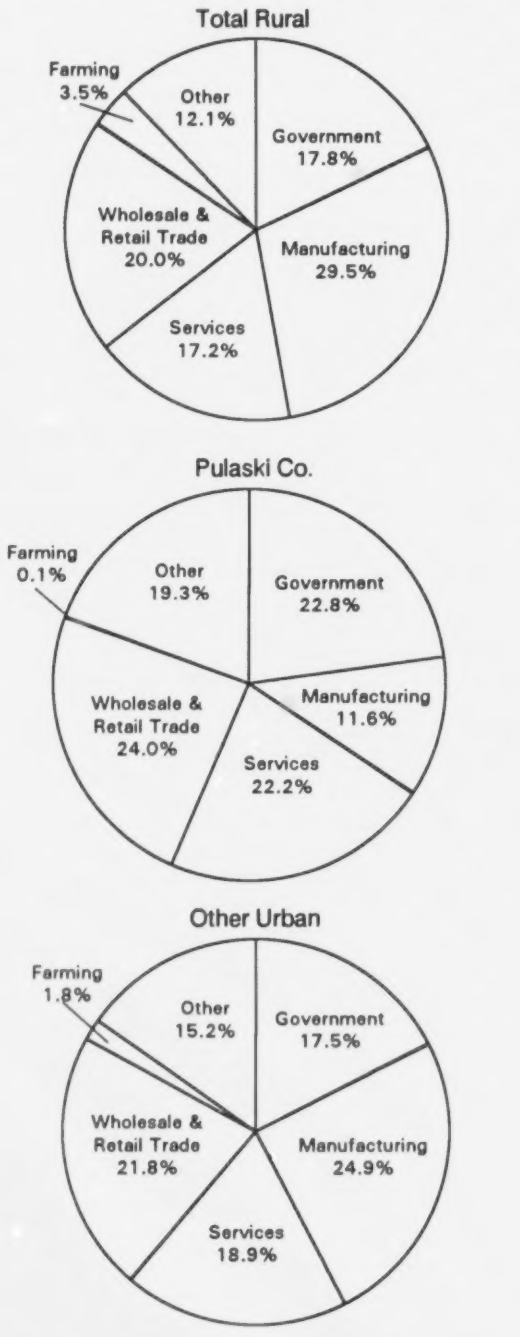
Structural change and economic dislocation have become overriding rural issues in the 1980s. There is less dependence on natural resource-based industries and more reliance on manufacturing and service industries, often characterized by low-wage, low-skill jobs. At the same time, the rural economy has become more closely tied to national and global economies, making it more sensitive to changes in economic policy, business cycles and global competition.

EMPLOYMENT

As an economy develops, fewer people are required to produce and supply the basic food and fiber needs of society. Although farming remains a vital component of Arkansas' rural economy, the number of people obtaining their livelihood from farming has declined. One U.S. farm worker now provides 101 people with food and fiber. As the economic character of rural life has diversified, trade, manufacturing and services have become far more important than before.

A growing work force means that more people will look outside of farming for employment opportunities. Manufacturing, which includes agricultural food processing industries, provides the most jobs in rural areas, approximately 30% of all employment. Wholesale and retail trade, the service sector and government provide the greatest number of additional employment opportunities.

Employment by Major Sector, 1986

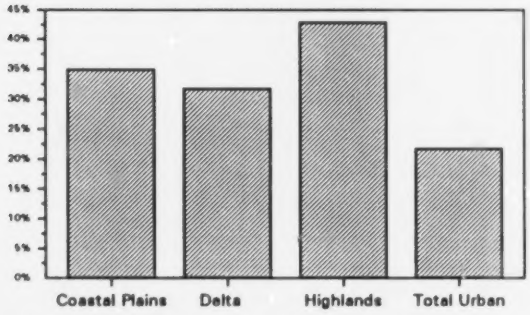


"Other" is composed of mining, construction, finance, insurance, real estate, transportation and public utilities.

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

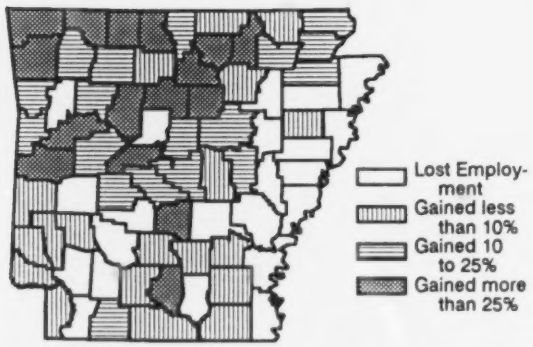
Economy

Agriculture as a Percentage of Industrial Employment, 1986



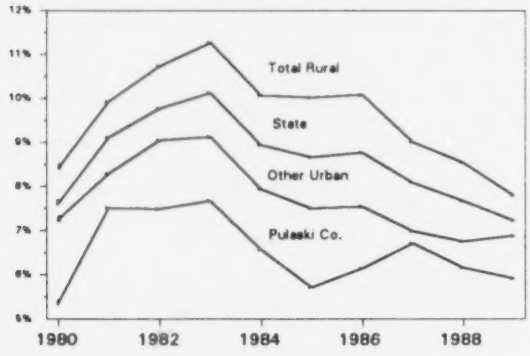
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Change in Number Employed, 1980 to 1989



Arkansas Employment Security Division

Unemployment Rate, 1980 to 1989



Arkansas Employment Security Division

Agricultural Employment

Despite fewer farm jobs, the agriculture industry (which includes farming, forestry, fishing, agriculture services and the first stage of processing agricultural commodities) provides numerous employment opportunities for people living in rural Arkansas. The agriculture industry accounted for 38% of all industrial jobs in rural Arkansas in 1986. Of the rural regions, the Highlands had the highest percentage of people employed in agriculture (43%) and the Delta the least (32%) as a percentage of industrial employment. Although agriculture is not the only industry, it remains a major component of the industrial base of rural Arkansas.[1]

Change in Number Employed

Most of the growth in employment that occurred from 1980 to 1989 has been in the service and trade sectors. Substantial growth has also taken place in food processing, transportation, printing and publishing and in the finance, insurance and real estate industries. From 1980 to 1989, total employment increased 14%. Despite this growth, 20 rural counties had a net loss of jobs during this period, as reflected in the map at left.

The unemployment rate, although rising in the early 1980s, has since declined to the 1980 level. Despite this decline, it remains higher in rural areas than in urban areas, as shown in the graph at left.

[1]The industrial base includes agriculture, mining, construction and manufacturing.

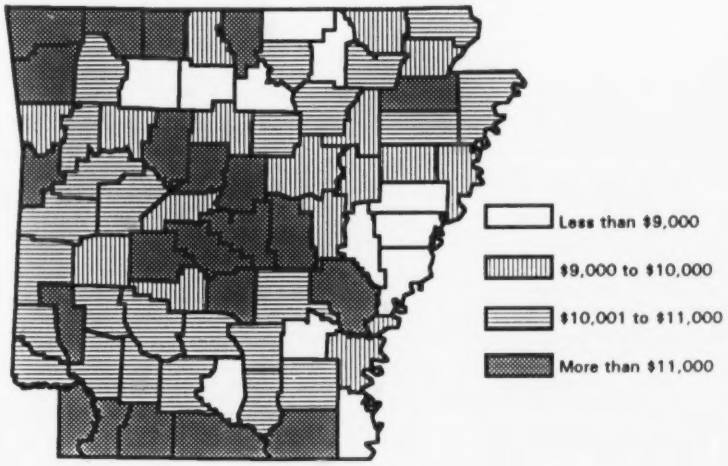
INCOME

Personal Income

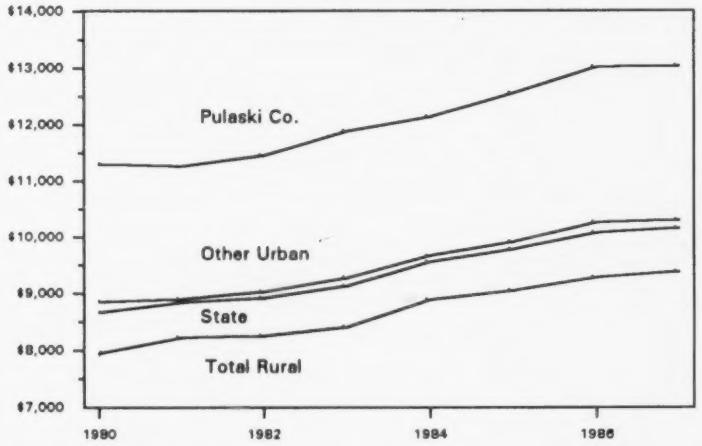
Arkansas experienced real per capita income growth of about 17% for the seven-year period from 1980 to 1987. However, there was great diversity in per capita income growth among counties, and there remains a substantial difference between urban and rural counties.

Many counties in the Highland region experienced per capita income increases greater than the U.S. average. Other Highland counties, however, and many Delta counties began with a low per capita income base in 1980 and experienced only very limited income growth through 1987. The result is an increasing disparity between the high- and low-income counties in the state.

Personal Income Per Capita, 1987



Personal Income Per Capita, 1980 to 1987

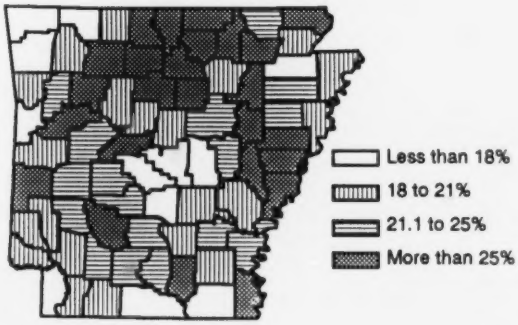


Note: Figures are adjusted for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI) 1982-1984 = 100.

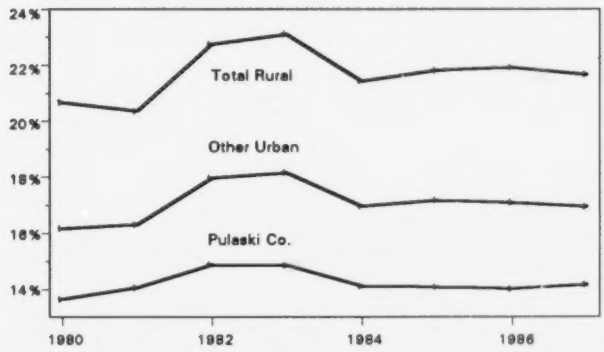
Arkansas Personal Income Handbook, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Economy

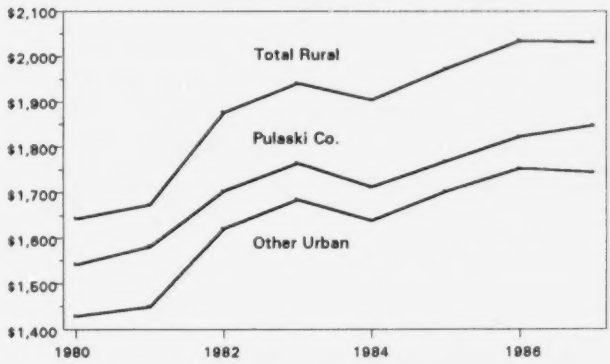
Transfer Payments as a Percentage of Personal Income, 1987



Transfer Payments as a Percentage of Personal Income, 1980 to 1987



Transfer Payments Per Capita 1980 to 1987



Note: Figures are adjusted for inflation using CPI 1982-1984 = 100.

Arkansas Personal Income Handbook, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

Transfer Income

Although the dependence on transfer payments is growing for urban and rural areas nationwide, rural Arkansas depends more on transfer payments than do the urban areas. This may be the result of two factors. First, a higher percentage of the rural population lives in poverty. Second, social security and government pensions, which make up 75% of total transfer payments for Arkansas, accrue to the elderly. Since rural areas have a larger percentage of their population in the 65 or older category, it is logical that these areas would display a greater dependency on transfer payments as a percentage of total income.

Economy

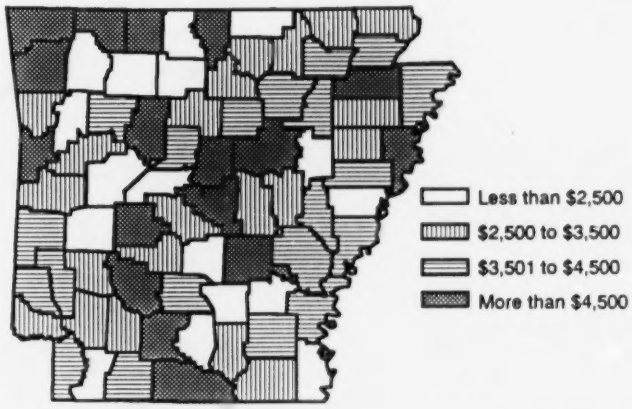
Retail Sales

Many rural communities are losing retail and service sales to metropolitan areas. Per capita retail sales (in real dollars) in rural counties declined an average of 22% from 1977 to 1987. From 1982 to 1987, 39 rural counties had declining per capita retail sales. The average per capita retail sales of urban counties in 1987 was $6,113, compared to $4,057 for rural counties.

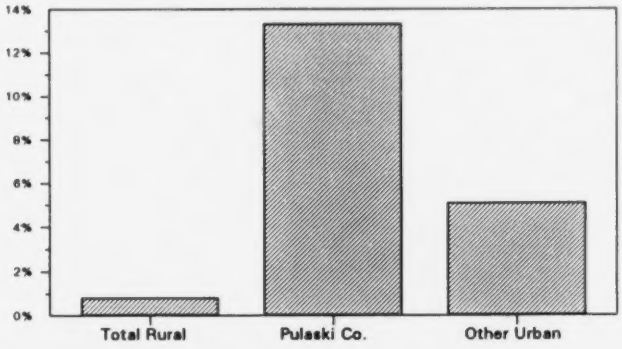
Shopping malls and the large "discount" stores operated by mass merchandisers have attracted consumers from large distances. Often other factors have contributed to the decline in retail sales, including failure to keep abreast of changing demands for goods and services.

Some rural communities have succeeded in maintaining a strong retail sector. Sharp County, for example, reversed the typical rural trend in retail sales, moving from a per capita decline of 45% from 1977 to 1982 to an increase of 25% in the period from 1982 to 1987.

Retail Sales Per Capita, 1987



Change in Retail Sales Per Capita, 1982 to 1987



Note: Figures are adjusted for inflation using CPI 1982-1984 = 100

Census of Retail Trade - Geographic Area Series, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Economy

Transportation

Arkansas' low population density requires a high per capita expenditure on highways. Arkansas ranks nineteenth in the nation in per capita highway spending with each Arkansan paying approximately $19.44 out of every $1,000 of personal income for highways. As a percentage of total state and local general spending, Arkansas ranked fifteenth nationally in highway spending. Currently, Arkansas spends $265 million annually on construction and maintenance of state highways alone.

Of the 82,672 miles of roads, streets and highways in Arkansas in 1988, 76.5% were in rural counties. Arkansans are particularly dependent on the available roads due to the lack of public transportation. This is reflected in the percentage of the population licensed to drive: Arkansas ranks fifteenth nationally with 911 licensed people out of every 1,000 people of driving age.

Miles of Highways, Roads and Streets, 1988

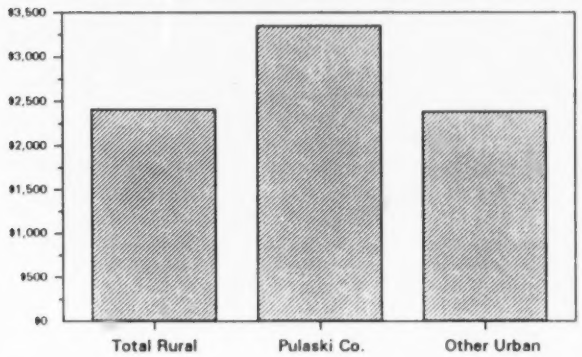
Miles	Rural	Urban	Arkansas
Total	63,252	19,420	82,672
Percentage	76.5	23.5	100.0

Construction

Urban areas account for more than 70% of the new construction value in the state. In 1988 as much as 70% of residential construction and 72% of nonresidential construction occurred in urban areas. The state total for construction permit value was over $600 million in 1989. More money was spent in residential construction than in nonresidential construction.

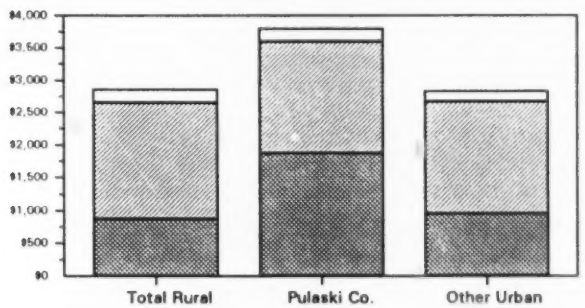
Education

Expenditures Per Student, 1988/89

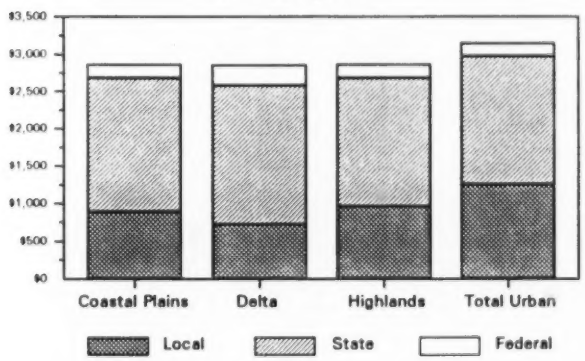


Receipts Per Student, by Source, 1988/89

Rural and Urban Areas



Rural Regions



Note: Number of students is determined by the average daily attendance.

Arkansas Department of Education

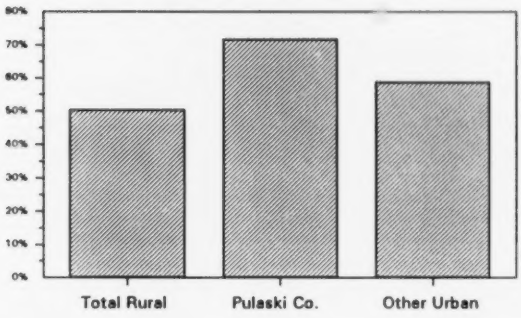
A skilled, knowledgeable and versatile work force is essential in today's international economy. Much of the employment growth in recent years has been in fields that require college degrees, and even relatively low-paying jobs require basic literacy skills. Thus, improving the educational system has become increasingly important to Arkansas. Arkansas ranks 47th in the nation in revenue per pupil and 49th in current expenditures per pupil for public elementary and secondary schools. However, it ranks third in the nation in state and local general spending for education as a percentage of total general spending.

Expenditures per student are substantially higher in Pulaski County ($3,350) than in the other urban and rural areas of the state, where expenditures range roughly from $2,200 to $2,800. Receipts for public education come from local, state and federal sources with the state contributing the most. This is especially true in rural areas. The relative distribution of these sources of income does not vary much on a per-student basis, except that the Delta receives somewhat more from the state and the federal government and somewhat less from local sources, and Pulaski County contributes substantially more from local sources than any of the other groups of counties.

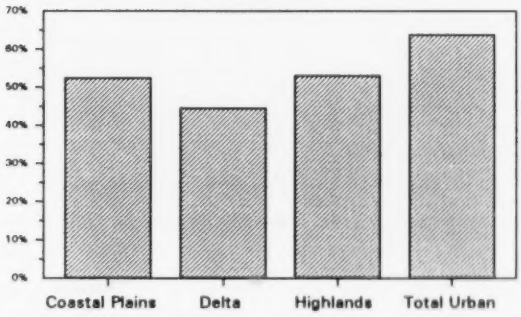
Education

Persons 25 and Older Having Completed High School, 1980

Rural and Urban Areas



Rural Regions



Migration Rates of College Graduates in Two Age Groups, 1975 to 1980

County types	% 18 to 34	%45+
Rural:		
Coastal Plains	-9.2	2.0
Delta	-10.3	-0.6
Highlands	-6.7	19.1
Total Rural	-7.4	10.0
Urban:		
Pulaski Co.	17.8	3.1
Other Urban	-6.9	5.7
Total Urban	3.9	4.5
State Total	-2.1	8.1

1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census

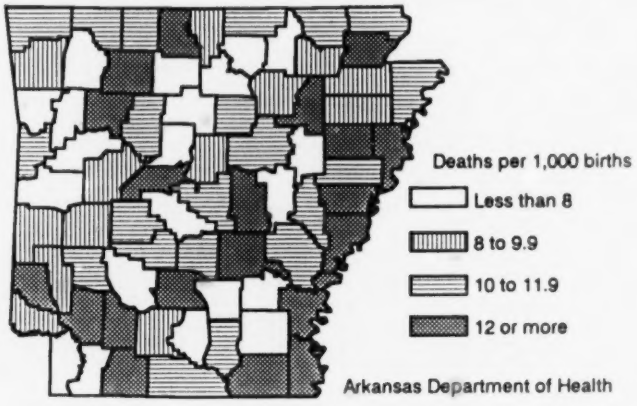
Educational attainment levels in Arkansas are still relatively low even though improvements are being made. For the state as a whole, about 56% of the population aged 25 and over had completed high school in 1980. Educational attainment levels are highest in Pulaski County and lowest in the rural areas of the state. Among the rural regions, they are lowest in the Delta, where only about 45% of the population had received a high school diploma in 1980.

The low educational levels found in the state, and especially in the rural areas, result in part from selective outmigration, or the "brain drain." The state as a whole, and especially the rural areas of the state, lose disproportionate numbers of young people, particularly the more highly educated young people. In the Highland region this educational capital is partially recovered by the inmigration of highly educated older people; in the Delta it has taken the form of a permanent loss of educational capital.

Health

Good health is essential in order for a person to be a productive citizen. Poor health is both a cause and an effect of low income. Therefore, health is critical to discussions on economic development.

Infant Mortality, Five-Year Rate, 1983-1987

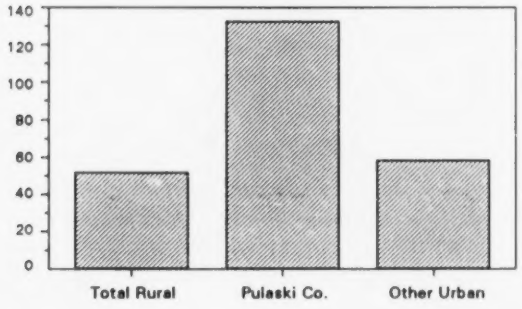


Arkansas Department of Health

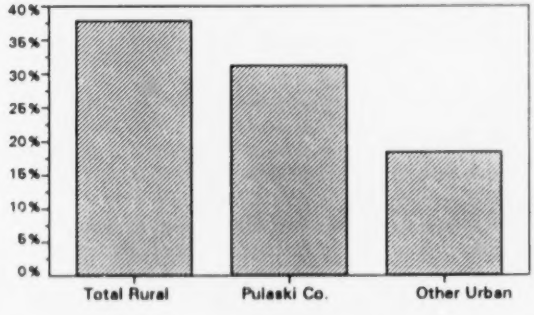
The infant mortality rate, considered one of the best overall indicators of health status, varies little on the average when counties are considered in their regional groups. However, when taken individually, it can be seen from the map on the right that a significant number of counties in the Delta display infant mortality rates of 12 or more for every 1,000 live births.

Access to health care, measured by the number of primary care physicians, is better in urban areas, particularly in Pulaski County. There are 133 primary care physicians for every 100,000 people in Pulaski County as compared to an average of 52 in rural areas. However, there has been a significant increase in the number of primary care physicians in rural areas since 1980. The number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population has increased 37%, from 38 to 52.

Primary Care Physicians
Per 100,000 Population, 1989



Change in Primary Care Physicians
Per 100,000 Population, 1980 to 1989

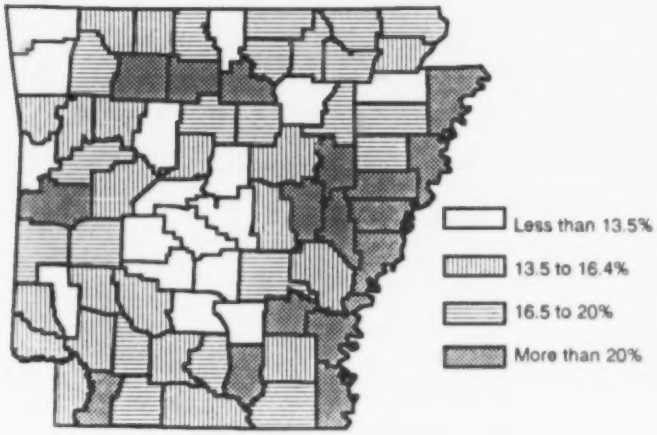


Health Care Delivery in Arkansas 1989, Arkansas Department of Health

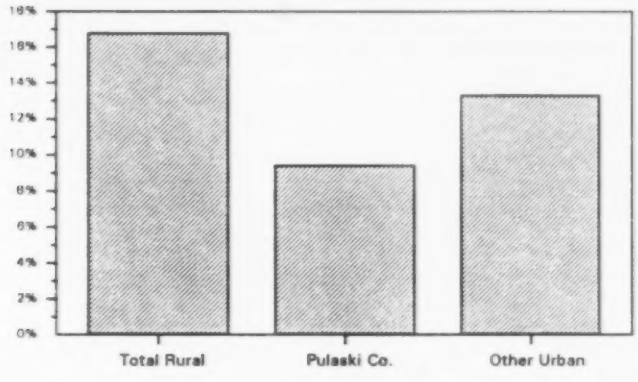
Poverty

Percentage of Households Below Poverty Level, 1979

County Distribution



Rural and Urban Areas



1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census

The poverty rate of rural Arkansas is 75% higher than the U.S. average and 26% higher than the rate for urban Arkansas.

The poverty rate varies greatly among rural areas and is the highest in the Delta, where the poverty rate is 118% above the national average. Approximately 5 in 25 households were living below the poverty level in 1979 in the Delta, compared to 3 in 25 households for the urban areas.

The map of the percentage of households in poverty in 1979 dramatically illustrates the concentration of poverty in two regions of the state: the Mississippi Delta has by far the largest concentration, followed by the most rural counties of northwest Arkansas. Economic development during the 1980s has reduced some of the rural poverty of northwest Arkansas. But in the Delta, conditions of poverty persist, as this region continues to adjust to the dramatic changes that have occurred in the agriculture sector since World War II.

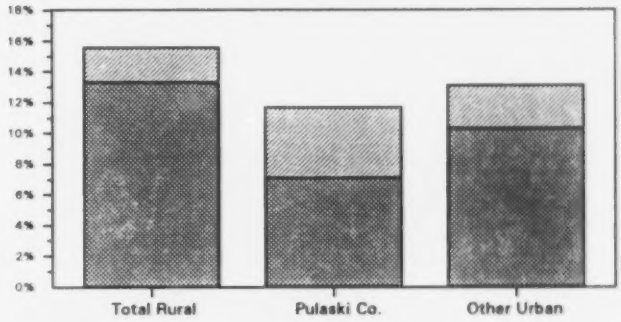
Poverty

Income Distribution

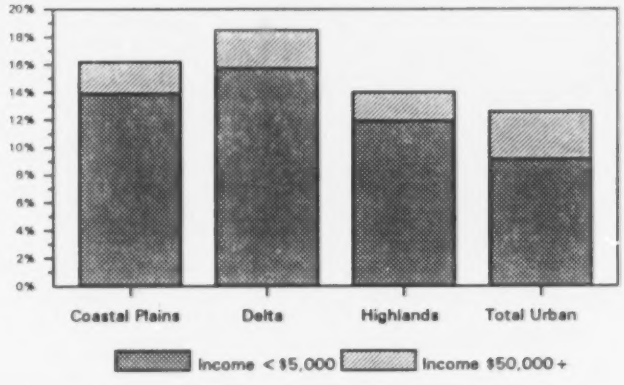
In general, Arkansas' rural areas have both more poor families and fewer wealthy families than the urban areas of the state. The Delta displays the greatest inequality in income distribution, with as many wealthy families as the urban counties outside of Pulaski County but a much higher percentage of poor families (15.7% with income less than $5,000).

Percentage of Families at Income Extremes, 1979

Rural and Urban Areas



Rural Regions

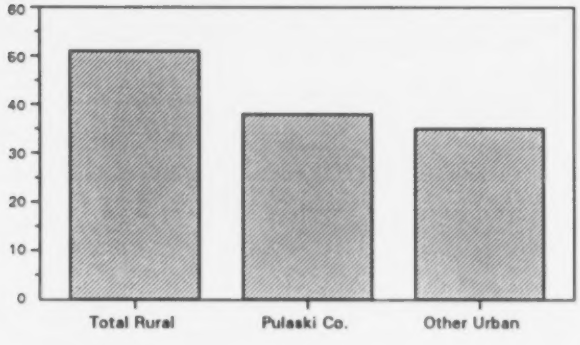


1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census

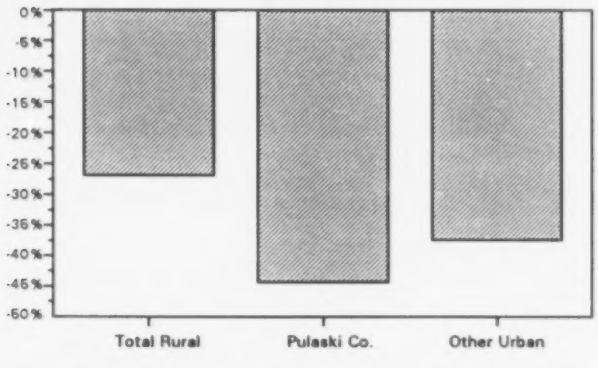
This situation is, in large part, the result of the dramatic transformation that has occurred in the economy of Arkansas, especially in that of eastern Arkansas. Agriculture has undergone a transformation from a relatively prosperous, labor-intensive activity to a highly mechanized, high-technology activity. This transformtion displaced thousands of farm laborers, most of whom were black, in a very short time. These laborers have had to leave, or depend upon transfer payments. For a period of time during the 1970s, the growth of low-wage manufacturing employment provided opportunities for at least some of them. Until the farm crisis of the 1980s, the farm families who owned the land were able to maintain their relative position, either on their farms or by moving into businesses, the professions, etc. However, during the farm crisis of the 1980s, both groups suffered.

Poverty

AFDC Recipients Per 1,000 Population, 1989



Change in AFDC Grants Per Capita, 1980 to 1989



Note: Figures are adjusted for inflation using CPI 1982-1984 = 100

Arkansas Department of Human Services

The number of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) per 1,000 population is nearly 200% higher in Arkansas than for the U.S. This suggests that the families receiving AFDC payments are larger in Arkansas and there are many children living in poor households. As shown in the chart on the left, the greatest number of recipients per 1,000 population is found in rural areas.

The number of AFDC recipients per capita has been dropping statewide, as shown in the chart on the left. Evidently this is the consequence of improved economic conditions during the 1980s, cutbacks in funding, and specific efforts by the state to move welfare mothers into the workforce whenever possible. In rural areas, however, the number of AFDC recipients per 1,000 people has dropped the least during the period from 1980 to 1989. Part of this is due to uneven growth in various sectors of the economy in the 1980s. Service employment, for example, has grown, mostly benefiting urban areas, while those sectors that have the greatest effect on rural areas have remained severely stagnated.

To overcome the hardships being experienced in rural Arkansas and make the most of its strengths and opportunities, it is now time for rural communities to come together, black and white, from all economic strata, to build an economic and social system that has a place for everyone. It is to help stimulate such action that this document was prepared.

Appendix Tables

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Note: Data sources and special comments are presented with the figures and graphs in the text.

APPENDIX TABLE 1. POPULATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

County	Population					1986 Local Property Assessment Per Capita
	% Rural 1980	Total 1980	Total 1988	% Change 1980-88	%65+ 1988	
Arkansas	38.5	24,175	22,600	-6.5	15.8	$7,353
Ashley	48.7	26,538	25,900	-2.4	13.7	$5,719
Baxter	70.6	27,409	31,100	13.5	28.5	$5,262
Benton	52.1	78,115	95,600	22.4	17.2	$5,558
Boone	63.3	26,067	28,700	10.1	16.6	$4,743
Bradley	44.6	13,803	12,900	-6.5	19.4	$4,621
Calhoun	100.0	6,079	6,000	-1.3	17.4	$6,880
Carroll	81.7	16,203	18,400	13.6	19.6	$5,907
Chicot	34.5	17,793	16,700	-6.1	15.9	$4,099
Clark	45.5	23,326	21,800	-6.5	15.0	$4,409
Clay	64.0	20,616	19,200	-6.9	19.6	$4,491
Cleburne	72.9	16,909	19,700	16.5	19.0	$5,399
Cleveland	100.0	7,868	8,200	4.2	15.6	$3,829
Columbia	55.3	26,644	26,800	0.6	16.3	$5,684
Conway	62.3	19,505	19,000	-2.6	15.5	$3,710
Craighead	50.1	63,239	65,200	3.1	11.8	$4,696
Crawford	59.9	36,892	43,900	19.0	12.0	$3,223
Crittenden	26.4	49,499	51,300	3.6	10.7	$3,941
Cross	61.8	20,434	20,200	-1.1	12.9	$4,691
Dallas	50.8	10,515	10,300	-2.0	17.8	$5,042
Desha	40.5	19,760	18,800	-4.9	14.0	$5,527
Drew	53.9	17,910	17,600	-1.7	13.0	$4,277
Faulkner	55.9	46,192	56,200	21.7	10.8	$4,075
Franklin	75.5	14,705	15,700	6.8	15.9	$3,776
Fulton	97.3	9,975	10,500	5.3	20.6	$4,777
Garland	45.5	70,531	76,500	8.5	20.8	$5,260
Grant	76.6	13,008	14,000	7.6	13.0	$4,584
Greene	50.4	30,744	31,800	3.4	14.6	$3,570
Hempstead	56.5	23,635	22,700	-4.0	16.5	$4,181
Hot Spring	62.1	26,819	27,200	1.4	15.3	$3,774
Howard	66.2	13,459	13,400	-0.4	17.1	$4,697
Independence	72.6	30,147	32,000	6.1	13.8	$3,884
Izard	100.0	10,768	11,200	4.0	27.3	$3,872
Jackson	61.5	21,646	20,400	-5.8	16.0	$4,484
Jefferson	30.8	90,718	90,800	0.1	13.2	$3,737
Johnson	69.9	17,423	18,400	5.6	17.2	$3,879
Lafayette	72.0	10,213	9,500	-7.0	18.0	$5,592
Lawrence	61.4	18,447	17,700	-4.0	17.5	$3,766
Lee	60.0	15,539	14,500	-6.7	14.6	$3,692
Lincoln	100.0	13,369	13,300	-0.5	13.4	$3,835
Little River	69.8	13,952	14,000	0.3	13.4	$5,121
Logan	61.7	20,144	20,700	2.8	16.8	$3,424
Lonoke	57.8	34,518	39,500	14.4	11.7	$4,129
Madison	100.0	11,373	12,100	6.4	16.5	$3,414

continued

Appendix Table 1. continued.

County	% Rural 1980	Population Total 1980	Population Total 1988	Population % Change 1980-88	Population %65+ 1988	1986 Local Property Assessment Per Capita
Marion	100.0	11,334	13,000	14.7	20.9	$4,094
Miller	41.2	37,766	39,500	4.6	14.6	$4,195
Mississippi	35.3	59,517	57,200	-3.9	11.9	$3,570
Monroe	65.1	14,052	12,500	-11.0	17.1	$4,628
Montgomery	100.0	7,771	8,000	2.9	19.2	$4,391
Nevada	63.0	11,097	10,600	-4.5	18.3	$4,513
Newton	100.0	7,756	8,200	5.7	13.9	$2,726
Ouachita	49.7	30,541	33,800	10.7	16.5	$3,860
Perry	100.0	7,266	8,100	11.5	15.5	$3,265
Phillips	39.7	34,772	31,800	-8.5	14.1	$3,737
Pike	100.0	10,373	10,400	0.3	16.7	$4,451
Poinsett	65.8	27,032	25,900	-4.2	14.5	$4,555
Polk	69.7	17,007	17,400	2.3	18.7	$3,805
Pope	56.3	38,964	44,800	15.0	12.4	$3,899
Prairie	100.0	10,140	9,900	-2.4	15.9	$6,650
Pulaski	12.8	340,598	356,900	4.8	10.6	$5,622
Randolph	64.4	16,834	16,600	-1.4	15.5	$3,730
Saint Francis	55.3	30,858	30,700	-0.5	13.2	$3,860
Saline	58.4	53,156	60,500	13.8	10.0	$3,943
Scott	72.7	9,685	10,500	8.4	17.2	$3,265
Searcy	100.0	8,847	8,600	-2.8	17.9	$3,173
Sebastian	17.1	95,172	100,900	6.0	13.6	$5,263
Sevier	67.3	14,060	14,000	-0.4	15.9	$4,021
Sharp	74.1	14,607	15,700	7.5	24.2	$5,156
Stone	100.0	9,022	10,200	13.1	16.1	$2,992
Union	48.0	48,573	48,800	0.5	17.1	$5,514
Van Buren	100.0	13,357	15,700	17.5	20.8	$4,615
Washington	38.3	100,494	110,600	10.1	11.1	$4,614
White	60.7	50,835	53,900	6.0	13.9	$3,658
Woodruff	68.8	11,222	9,900	-11.8	16.8	$4,838
Yell	78.7	17,026	18,200	6.9	18.0	$3,651
Rural:						
Coastal Plains	56.3	236,853	236,800	0.0	16.1	$4,963
Delta	52.7	434,908	420,600	-3.3	14.1	$4,437
Highlands	67.2	729,592	787,300	7.9	17.6	$4,403
Total Rural	60.9	1,401,353	1,444,700	3.1	16.3	$4,506
Urban:						
Pulaski Co.	12.8	340,598	356,900	4.8	10.6	$5,622
Other Urban	38.6	544,407	593,200	9.0	12.0	$4,252
Total Urban	28.7	885,005	950,100	7.4	11.5	$4,775
State Total	48.4	2,286,358	2,394,800	4.7	14.4	$4,612

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

County	Percentage Employment by Major Sector, 1986						Percent Industrial Base, Agriculture 1986
	Govern-ment	Manufac-turing	Ser-vices	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Farming	Other	
Arkansas	13.6	25.7	17.6	20.8	8.0	14.3	70.1
Ashley	12.6	46.0	13.5	14.0	3.6	10.2	34.7
Baxter	11.7	37.3	18.8	20.5	0.2	11.4	2.8
Benton	8.7	33.1	15.1	27.0	1.8	14.4	42.5
Boone	18.6	23.0	15.1	31.2	0.9	11.3	18.1
Bradley	22.3	38.6	13.3	15.8	1.8	8.2	75.1
Calhoun	15.5	69.0	5.0	3.6	0.2	6.7	3.5
Carroll	12.8	37.0	18.9	19.1	2.1	10.2	77.9
Chicot	25.3	20.0	15.8	19.2	11.6	8.2	44.5
Clark	25.1	24.1	19.7	20.8	1.1	9.2	50.9
Clay	17.8	32.4	12.8	19.9	8.5	8.7	27.7
Cleburne	17.8	26.9	20.2	22.5	1.5	11.1	13.9
Cleveland	38.3	16.9	17.0	12.6	3.8	11.4	56.6
Columbia	18.1	30.6	16.9	18.4	0.8	15.1	26.0
Conway	15.6	32.4	17.4	20.0	3.4	11.3	20.9
Craighead	17.8	23.2	20.9	22.6	2.0	13.5	17.3
Crawford	14.4	34.3	13.9	22.1	1.8	13.5	57.1
Crittenden	16.7	13.1	23.3	28.3	6.4	12.2	35.2
Cross	20.7	28.3	12.1	20.3	10.9	7.7	30.2
Dallas	14.2	44.5	12.4	17.7	0.4	10.8	69.3
Desha	18.1	22.3	13.3	23.2	11.0	12.1	41.2
Drew	23.8	36.2	15.3	16.8	2.4	5.6	70.6
Faulkner	22.5	30.8	16.3	18.0	0.9	11.5	7.7
Franklin	25.0	25.5	15.2	15.3	6.4	12.6	55.6
Fulton	30.1	23.4	14.5	14.7	5.6	11.6	22.9
Garland	13.0	13.3	31.3	25.6	0.4	16.4	29.9
Grant	24.7	35.2	8.0	16.6	0.5	14.9	47.7
Greene	13.5	41.1	17.3	19.7	2.2	6.1	10.8
Hempstead	16.2	32.8	18.0	18.4	6.3	8.3	53.1
Hot Spring	21.0	28.7	14.8	20.2	0.3	15.0	17.5
Howard	12.0	56.2	11.1	11.3	1.9	7.4	62.9
Independence	11.7	32.3	18.8	15.5	2.2	19.5	39.0
Izard	21.8	26.5	16.2	13.5	2.2	19.9	35.9
Jackson	14.7	23.7	21.7	18.9	8.2	12.8	26.5
Jefferson	21.5	16.5	19.4	19.3	1.8	21.5	17.0
Johnson	16.8	44.9	14.6	16.3	2.1	5.3	62.4
Lafayette	24.8	25.3	15.7	12.0	7.0	15.2	30.8
Lawrence	19.2	36.2	16.1	17.1	5.0	6.4	18.7
Lee	27.8	15.9	17.9	14.0	18.6	5.7	60.5
Lincoln	37.3	16.1	13.2	10.6	13.3	9.5	73.2
Little River	19.3	40.1	11.8	14.7	2.0	12.1	10.9
Logan	25.5	31.0	12.8	17.9	2.1	10.7	22.6
Lonoke	19.7	24.5	16.2	20.2	10.6	8.9	36.9
Madison	25.1	29.7	17.8	14.8	7.2	5.3	68.5

continued

Table 2. continued.

County	Percentage Employment by Major Sector, 1986						Percent Industrial Base, Agriculture 1986
	Govern-ment	Manufac-turing	Ser-vices	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Farming	Other	
Marion	20.4	41.5	19.1	9.6	1.6	7.8	5.1
Miller	12.9	21.2	24.2	25.0	1.5	15.1	11.5
Mississippi	31.9	28.0	11.2	15.5	5.8	7.7	25.3
Monroe	18.3	15.8	20.5	26.5	11.0	7.9	49.5
Montgomery	33.7	24.9	15.0	12.7	5.5	8.1	28.7
Nevada	25.5	27.4	11.8	17.4	2.7	15.3	42.7
Newton	48.6	9.5	21.0	7.9	2.2	10.7	62.7
Ouachita	17.7	32.4	15.6	22.0	0.4	12.0	14.3
Perry	35.7	10.8	26.4	9.8	6.0	11.3	76.5
Phillips	21.2	17.0	24.4	19.7	7.3	10.3	52.9
Pike	25.8	20.1	15.4	20.1	3.7	14.9	68.8
Poinsett	16.5	36.8	11.1	17.0	10.7	7.9	29.7
Polk	18.8	33.4	16.2	18.3	2.1	11.2	61.3
Pope	15.7	23.2	19.1	21.3	1.8	18.9	48.6
Prairie	19.7	23.5	17.3	16.5	15.7	7.2	49.9
Pulaski	22.8	11.6	22.2	24.0	0.1	19.3	15.1
Randolph	14.9	42.7	11.3	18.7	5.0	7.3	27.9
St. Francis	20.8	27.4	18.6	17.9	5.3	10.1	23.0
Saline	27.9	19.2	17.4	22.9	0.6	11.9	13.8
Scott	15.2	51.0	10.0	14.4	3.1	6.3	87.0
Searcy	23.8	34.3	21.5	14.2	1.0	5.2	34.6
Sebastian	8.3	34.4	22.0	20.8	0.1	14.5	16.0
Sevier	16.0	35.2	18.4	19.9	1.7	8.7	90.7
Sharp	30.9	4.7	18.6	24.5	2.6	18.7	44.7
Stone	25.6	23.3	18.2	19.9	2.8	10.1	34.5
Union	15.3	28.0	17.9	18.7	0.8	19.3	37.1
Van Buren	18.2	15.9	18.0	18.5	2.4	27.0	46.6
Washington	23.5	20.9	14.4	23.5	1.7	16.0	48.9
White	17.0	23.3	20.2	24.9	1.9	12.6	32.5
Woodruff	20.9	20.4	10.2	28.2	13.7	6.6	43.8
Yell	18.6	50.6	10.0	9.8	3.4	7.7	94.2
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	17.8	34.9	15.4	17.0	2.1	12.9	34.9
Delta	20.8	26.0	16.7	19.5	7.0	10.0	31.6
Highlands	16.1	29.7	18.1	21.2	1.9	13.0	42.8
Total Rural	17.8	29.5	17.2	20.0	3.5	12.1	38.0
Urban:							
Pulaski Co.	22.8	11.6	22.2	24.0	0.1	19.3	15.1
Other Urban	17.5	24.9	18.9	21.8	1.8	15.2	24.9
Total Urban	20.0	18.5	20.5	22.8	1.0	17.2	21.7
State Total	18.8	24.1	19.0	21.3	2.3	14.5	32.1

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

County	Total Employment			Percent Unemployment	
	Total 1980	Total 1989	% Change 1980-89	1980	1989
Arkansas	10,575	10,125	-4.3	4.7	4.9
Ashley	10,150	10,475	3.2	9.6	7.1
Baxter	8,925	10,625	19.0	5.1	6.8
Benton	33,975	50,650	49.1	5.4	3.7
Boone	10,950	14,400	31.5	6.0	5.6
Bradley	5,075	4,700	-7.4	8.6	9.6
Calhoun	2,350	4,825	105.3	7.8	4.0
Carroll	6,675	9,600	43.8	8.9	6.6
Chicot	5,625	5,250	-6.7	8.9	12.1
Clark	9,400	8,850	-5.9	7.8	6.6
Clay	7,550	8,525	12.9	10.9	6.6
Cleburne	5,625	8,000	42.2	10.7	7.5
Cleveland	2,850	3,050	7.0	7.3	6.9
Columbia	10,550	11,725	11.1	6.6	6.8
Conway	7,675	7,300	-4.9	7.3	7.9
Craighead	28,525	35,150	23.2	8.5	5.3
Crawford	16,050	20,050	24.9	9.4	8.2
Crittenden	21,900	20,625	-5.8	8.2	8.9
Cross	7,775	7,800	0.3	7.7	9.3
Dallas	3,875	4,200	8.4	10.4	7.2
Desha	7,025	6,625	-5.7	7.6	9.9
Drew	7,350	7,525	2.4	9.0	9.6
Faulkner	21,075	26,150	24.1	9.2	8.6
Franklin	5,800	5,600	-3.4	8.7	9.7
Fulton	3,425	3,700	8.0	7.4	7.5
Garland	26,875	29,625	10.2	7.3	7.3
Grant	5,025	6,600	31.3	6.9	5.7
Greene	12,275	13,700	11.6	11.4	7.6
Hempstead	9,525	9,400	-1.3	6.2	9.2
Hot Spring	10,625	9,725	-8.5	10.0	11.0
Howard	5,350	5,850	9.3	5.3	6.8
Independence	13,075	14,350	9.8	7.9	7.7
Izard	3,725	5,125	37.6	5.7	4.7
Jackson	7,850	7,375	-6.1	12.5	13.5
Jefferson	34,975	34,700	-0.8	6.3	7.8
Johnson	6,050	6,725	11.2	8.7	9.1
Lafayette	3,475	2,975	-14.4	6.1	9.8
Lawrence	6,625	7,750	17.0	13.1	8.3
Lee	4,400	3,725	-15.3	12.4	14.4
Lincoln	4,025	4,100	1.9	6.4	8.4
Little River	4,925	5,375	9.1	10.5	7.7
Logan	7,275	9,175	26.1	8.8	7.6
Lonoke	15,750	16,850	7.0	4.5	7.3
Madison	4,275	4,800	12.3	8.6	6.3

continued

Table 3. continued.

County	Total Employment			Percent Unemployment	
	Total 1980	Total 1989	% Change 1980-89	1980	1989
Marion	4,000	5,825	45.6	6.4	6.0
Miller	16,150	16,975	5.1	6.9	6.9
Mississippi	20,325	19,025	-6.4	9.5	13.0
Monroe	4,850	4,450	-8.2	7.6	7.8
Montgomery	2,800	2,650	-5.4	10.4	7.8
Nevada	3,875	3,750	-3.2	7.7	11.2
Newton	2,875	3,350	16.5	10.2	6.9
Ouachita	11,725	12,450	6.2	8.8	9.5
Perry	2,600	4,025	54.8	8.8	8.5
Phillips	10,650	8,700	-18.3	11.3	13.0
Pike	4,050	4,200	3.7	7.4	9.7
Poinsett	10,600	9,675	-8.7	9.6	10.4
Polk	6,200	6,800	9.7	7.5	5.9
Pope	16,275	22,750	39.8	7.3	5.7
Prairie	3,750	4,525	20.7	7.4	8.6
Pulaski	155,325	180,675	16.3	5.3	5.9
Randolph	6,150	6,475	5.3	12.8	9.4
St. Francis	10,675	8,700	-18.5	10.5	16.1
Saline	24,250	28,950	19.4	5.5	6.1
Scott	3,525	5,200	47.5	9.0	5.9
Searcy	2,875	3,050	6.1	10.2	7.6
Sebastian	41,400	50,325	21.6	8.9	7.9
Sevier	5,800	6,350	9.5	6.5	5.9
Sharp	4,650	5,825	25.3	9.3	6.8
Stone	2,975	4,075	37.0	9.2	6.9
Union	19,200	19,450	1.3	6.1	8.1
Van Buren	4,150	5,500	32.5	10.8	8.3
Washington	45,600	60,975	33.7	6.2	3.7
White	18,775	23,100	23.0	12.2	9.3
Woodruff	3,975	3,550	-10.7	8.1	13.4
Yell	7,100	8,200	15.5	6.9	5.2
Rural:					
Coastal Plains	91,050	95,700	5.1	7.7	8.2
Delta	160,450	161,000	0.3	9.3	9.5
Highlands	280,025	340,025	21.4	8.1	6.8
Total Rural	531,525	596,725	12.3	8.4	7.8
Urban:					
Pulaski Co.	155,325	180,675	16.3	5.3	5.9
Other Urban	237,150	275,600	16.2	7.2	6.9
Total Urban	392,475	456,275	16.3	6.5	6.5
State Total	924,000	1,053,000	14.0	7.6	7.2

TABLE 4. INCOME

County	Personal Income Per Capita 1980	Personal Income Per Capita 1987	CPI Adj. % Change 1980-87	Percent Income Transfer Payments 1980	Percent Income Transfer Payments 1987	Per Capita Transfer Payments 1980	Per Capita Transfer Payments 1987
Arkansas	$7,747	$11,789	10.4	16.0	19.5	$1,238	$2,300
Ashley	$6,528	$11,464	27.4	18.2	17.5	$1,186	$2,005
Baxter	$7,754	$12,751	19.3	27.5	26.3	$2,136	$3,350
Benton	$7,810	$13,448	24.9	18.1	16.5	$1,412	$2,223
Boone	$7,039	$11,440	17.9	20.2	19.8	$1,425	$2,268
Bradley	$6,128	$10,521	24.5	21.5	25.0	$1,317	$2,633
Calhoun	$5,502	$8,972	18.3	22.1	22.0	$1,214	$1,975
Carroll	$6,518	$11,980	33.3	21.8	17.9	$1,421	$2,139
Chicot	$4,951	$7,752	13.6	27.4	29.7	$1,357	$2,300
Clark	$6,598	$10,487	15.3	20.3	25.4	$1,342	$2,661
Clay	$5,876	$10,072	24.3	24.3	25.0	$1,429	$2,520
Cleburne	$6,508	$10,295	14.7	24.6	25.2	$1,604	$2,598
Cleveland	$5,804	$10,308	28.8	19.7	18.4	$1,142	$1,894
Columbia	$7,143	$11,655	18.3	18.3	18.9	$1,305	$2,200
Conway	$6,552	$11,217	24.2	20.4	20.6	$1,334	$2,316
Craighead	$7,176	$12,038	21.7	15.6	16.7	$1,116	$2,013
Crawford	$6,041	$9,952	19.5	19.4	18.1	$1,171	$1,799
Crittenden	$6,490	$9,787	9.4	16.0	18.7	$1,039	$1,827
Cross	$5,951	$9,381	14.3	17.8	21.5	$1,062	$2,014
Dallas	$6,378	$10,365	17.9	22.7	23.7	$1,445	$2,461
Desha	$5,880	$9,129	12.6	20.9	21.9	$1,227	$1,998
Drew	$5,822	$10,064	25.4	20.0	20.1	$1,166	$2,027
Faulkner	$7,329	$12,425	23.0	16.0	18.9	$1,172	$2,349
Franklin	$6,298	$10,415	20.0	21.6	21.8	$1,360	$2,273
Fulton	$4,896	$8,331	23.4	27.5	27.6	$1,344	$2,300
Garland	$8,059	$12,780	15.0	20.8	22.2	$1,674	$2,836
Grant	$6,880	$11,619	22.5	16.0	17.8	$1,102	$2,068
Greene	$6,310	$9,929	14.1	18.9	20.3	$1,194	$2,019
Hempstead	$6,310	$10,285	18.2	18.1	19.6	$1,143	$2,017
Hot Spring	$7,182	$9,621	-2.8	18.1	23.9	$1,297	$2,299
Howard	$7,794	$12,255	14.1	17.2	18.9	$1,344	$2,318
Independence	$6,956	$10,650	11.1	18.2	19.3	$1,265	$2,057
Izard	$6,230	$10,811	25.9	28.1	28.3	$1,749	$3,062
Jackson	$6,173	$9,835	15.6	22.9	26.3	$1,414	$2,587
Jefferson	$7,609	$10,878	3.7	17.0	19.6	$1,295	$2,136
Johnson	$6,211	$9,770	14.1	26.5	26.3	$1,644	$2,573
Lafayette	$6,025	$11,460	38.0	21.0	19.2	$1,266	$2,205
Lawrence	$6,414	$10,115	14.4	23.6	25.9	$1,513	$2,619
Lee	$4,688	$6,646	2.8	27.3	33.7	$1,282	$2,239
Lincoln	$4,908	$7,765	14.8	19.5	22.7	$958	$1,763
Little River	$6,139	$10,715	26.6	19.3	18.5	$1,185	$1,985
Logan	$5,881	$10,424	28.6	26.9	26.0	$1,584	$2,714
Lonoke	$6,935	$11,236	17.5	15.9	17.4	$1,100	$1,952
Madison	$5,667	$10,368	32.7	21.5	18.2	$1,217	$1,889

continued

Table 4. Continued.

County	Personal Income Per Capita 1980	Personal Income Per Capita 1987	CPI Adj. % Change 1980-87	Percent Income Transfer Payments 1980	Percent Income Transfer Payments 1987	Per Capita Transfer Payments 1980	Per Capita Transfer Payments 1987
Marion	$5,894	$9,797	20.6	26.8	26.0	$1,579	$2,544
Miller	$6,837	$11,386	20.8	20.0	17.9	$1,364	$2,043
Mississippi	$6,588	$10,018	10.3	17.6	19.9	$1,161	$1,995
Monroe	$5,284	$8,659	18.9	26.0	28.6	$1,374	$2,479
Montgomery	$5,550	$9,939	29.9	24.4	24.5	$1,355	$2,434
Nevada	$6,063	$10,255	22.7	22.4	21.9	$1,358	$2,250
Newton	$4,534	$7,986	27.8	25.8	25.2	$1,168	$2,016
Ouachita	$7,128	$10,156	3.3	20.6	21.8	$1,470	$2,212
Perry	$5,452	$9,241	22.9	26.7	25.8	$1,456	$2,381
Phillips	$5,602	$8,187	6.0	26.5	31.4	$1,487	$2,570
Pike	$6,058	$10,310	23.4	21.4	22.6	$1,298	$2,326
Poinsett	$6,003	$10,073	21.7	20.7	22.2	$1,242	$2,234
Polk	$5,623	$10,349	33.5	27.2	25.6	$1,529	$2,651
Pope	$6,639	$11,059	20.8	18.3	18.3	$1,215	$2,021
Prairie	$6,111	$9,121	8.3	19.6	21.7	$1,197	$1,982
Pulaski	$9,314	$14,810	15.3	13.6	14.2	$1,271	$2,098
Randolph	$5,487	$9,190	21.5	23.4	23.2	$1,283	$2,134
St. Francis	$5,990	$8,361	1.2	20.6	26.2	$1,236	$2,191
Saline	$7,586	$12,102	15.7	10.9	15.2	$826	$1,843
Scott	$5,847	$10,128	25.7	23.5	20.8	$1,373	$2,103
Searcy	$4,545	$8,148	30.0	30.6	28.0	$1,390	$2,278
Sebastian	$8,299	$13,390	17.0	16.4	14.9	$1,363	$1,991
Sevier	$6,535	$10,751	19.3	18.9	19.4	$1,238	$2,084
Sharp	$6,110	$8,893	5.6	30.6	34.6	$1,872	$3,077
Stone	$4,723	$7,926	21.7	27.9	28.8	$1,320	$2,279
Union	$8,621	$13,213	11.2	15.1	17.7	$1,304	$2,339
Van Buren	$5,374	$9,310	25.7	27.9	27.8	$1,497	$2,587
Washington	$6,983	$12,150	26.2	15.9	15.4	$1,108	$1,874
White	$6,208	$9,946	16.2	20.9	21.9	$1,297	$2,180
Woodruff	$5,935	$9,563	16.9	23.6	26.5	$1,398	$2,537
Yell	$6,005	$10,621	28.3	24.7	22.8	$1,486	$2,423
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	$6,889	$11,186	17.8	18.5	19.4	$1,273	$2,175
Delta	$6,188	$9,727	14.0	20.1	22.4	$1,241	$2,184
Highlands	$6,659	$10,997	19.8	21.7	22.0	$1,448	$2,415
Total Rural	$6,551	$10,656	18.0	20.7	21.7	$1,354	$2,308
Urban:							
Pulaski Co.	$9,314	$14,810	15.3	13.6	14.2	$1,271	$2,098
Other Urban	$7,284	$11,710	16.6	16.2	16.9	$1,177	$1,982
Total Urban	$8,065	$12,885	15.9	15.0	15.7	$1,213	$2,026
State Total	$7,137	$11,538	17.3	18.2	19.0	$1,300	$2,197

TABLE 5. RETAIL SALES

County	Retail Sales Per Capita 1982	1987	CPI Adj. % Change 1982-87
Arkansas	$3,983	$4,376	-6.7
Ashley	$2,867	$3,222	-4.5
Baxter	$3,937	$5,193	12.0
Benton	$3,744	$4,839	9.8
Boone	$4,814	$6,147	8.5
Bradley	$2,824	$3,109	-6.5
Calhoun	$1,697	$1,492	-25.3
Carroll	$3,623	$5,029	17.9
Chicot	$2,388	$2,410	-14.3
Clark	$4,453	$6,004	14.5
Clay	$2,272	$2,688	0.5
Cleburne	$3,135	$3,791	2.7
Cleveland	$772	$545	-40.1
Columbia	$3,532	$4,244	2.1
Conway	$4,494	$4,397	-16.9
Craighead	$4,996	$6,606	12.3
Crawford	$2,410	$3,256	14.8
Crittenden	$5,377	$6,336	0.1
Cross	$3,177	$3,221	-13.9
Dallas	$3,433	$4,146	2.6
Desha	$4,710	$3,848	-30.6
Drew	$3,058	$4,207	16.9
Faulkner	$3,765	$4,687	5.8
Franklin	$2,585	$2,266	-25.5
Fulton	$2,059	$1,864	-23.1
Garland	$5,157	$6,266	3.2
Grant	$2,210	$2,331	-10.4
Greene	$3,359	$3,784	-4.3
Hempstead	$2,959	$3,339	-4.1
Hot Spring	$3,185	$3,114	-17.0
Howard	$4,064	$3,814	-20.3
Independence	$3,454	$4,358	7.2
Izard	$2,628	$2,784	-10.0
Jackson	$3,544	$3,709	-11.1
Jefferson	$4,094	$4,928	2.3
Johnson	$2,924	$3,974	15.4
Lafayette	$1,956	$2,017	-12.4
Lawrence	$3,069	$3,619	0.2
Lee	$1,568	$1,645	-10.9
Lincoln	$1,543	$1,158	-36.2
Little River	$2,591	$3,133	2.7
Logan	$2,921	$3,179	-7.6
Lonoke	$2,992	$2,808	-20.3
Madison	$2,032	$2,006	-16.2

continued

Table 5. Continued.

County	Retail Sales Per Capita 1982	1987	CPI Adj. % Change 1982-87
Marion	$1,169	$1,434	4.2
Miller	$4,024	$4,406	-7.0
Mississippi	$3,235	$3,877	1.8
Monroe	$3,686	$3,794	-12.6
Montgomery	$1,644	$1,669	-13.8
Nevada	$2,343	$2,579	-6.5
Newton	$787	$752	-18.8
Ouachita	$4,041	$4,597	-3.4
Perry	$921	$2,169	100.0
Phillips	$3,367	$3,599	-9.2
Pike	$2,994	$3,034	-13.9
Poinsett	$2,681	$2,951	-6.5
Polk	$3,299	$3,531	-9.1
Pope	$4,791	$6,150	9.0
Prairie	$2,541	$2,941	-1.7
Pulaski	$5,507	$7,347	13.3
Randolph	$2,345	$3,167	14.7
St. Francis	$3,776	$3,657	-17.7
Saline	$2,765	$3,291	1.1
Scott	$2,050	$2,617	8.4
Searcy	$1,903	$2,032	-9.3
Sebastian	$5,980	$7,504	6.6
Sevier	$2,825	$3,949	18.7
Sharp	$1,994	$2,944	25.4
Stone	$2,776	$2,756	-15.7
Union	$4,365	$5,747	11.8
Van Buren	$2,524	$2,845	-4.3
Washington	$4,896	$6,839	18.7
White	$3,998	$4,768	1.3
Woodruff	$2,220	$2,411	-7.7
Yell	$2,132	$2,378	-5.2
Rural:			
Coastal Plains	$3,246	$3,910	2.3
Delta	$3,416	$3,842	-4.5
Highlands	$3,476	$4,218	3.1
Total Rural	$3,419	$4,057	0.8
Urban:			
Pulaski Co.	$5,507	$7,347	13.3
Other Urban	$4,333	$5,360	5.1
Total Urban	$4,785	$6,113	8.5
State	$3,950	$4,870	4.7

APPENDIX TABLE 6. EDUCATION

County	Expenditures per Student 1988/89	Receipts per Student, by Source, 1988/89			Persons Age 25+ w/ High School 1980
		Local	State	Federal	
Arkansas	$2,392	$1,040	$1,560	$218	48.8
Ashley	$2,479	$853	$1,783	$218	52.3
Baxter	$2,530	$1,180	$1,600	$142	57.3
Benton	$2,345	$1,216	$1,381	$130	61.8
Boone	$2,401	$1,005	$1,746	$131	59.7
Bradley	$2,210	$732	$1,764	$221	46.6
Calhoun	$2,400	$1,587	$1,306	$174	47.3
Carroll	$2,178	$1,055	$1,478	$118	57.1
Chicot	$2,457	$763	$1,858	$489	41.1
Clark	$2,497	$1,006	$1,734	$143	55.9
Clay	$2,377	$716	$1,808	$204	38.0
Cleburne	$2,435	$1,046	$1,671	$148	49.5
Cleveland	$2,337	$598	$2,016	$165	45.6
Columbia	$2,341	$896	$1,655	$213	52.6
Conway	$2,401	$709	$1,955	$161	50.9
Craighead	$2,345	$912	$1,739	$183	54.0
Crawford	$2,206	$553	$1,916	$173	52.5
Crittenden	$2,301	$587	$1,882	$275	46.2
Cross	$2,328	$668	$1,928	$187	43.5
Dallas	$2,495	$874	$1,834	$137	51.9
Desha	$2,340	$842	$1,772	$230	46.2
Drew	$2,390	$749	$1,981	$203	51.6
Faulkner	$2,233	$761	$1,778	$107	61.9
Franklin	$2,369	$797	$1,773	$171	51.1
Fulton	$2,437	$718	$2,047	$201	48.7
Garland	$2,519	$1,337	$1,534	$157	59.9
Grant	$2,258	$686	$1,889	$119	53.4
Greene	$2,387	$546	$1,966	$157	44.8
Hempstead	$2,330	$733	$1,884	$145	56.2
Hot Spring	$2,217	$723	$1,749	$126	54.0
Howard	$2,404	$833	$1,864	$127	48.1
Independence	$2,820	$1,451	$1,812	$137	50.2
Izard	$2,527	$894	$1,985	$156	51.1
Jackson	$2,315	$865	$1,703	$187	41.2
Jefferson	$2,488	$1,234	$1,487	$190	57.6
Johnson	$2,316	$662	$1,821	$231	47.8
Lafayette	$2,451	$1,019	$1,633	$241	41.2
Lawrence	$2,395	$632	$2,016	$185	41.0
Lee	$2,604	$514	$2,042	$371	31.9
Lincoln	$2,226	$678	$1,871	$204	41.6
Little River	$2,462	$869	$1,669	$134	52.2
Logan	$2,256	$654	$1,822	$203	46.5
Lonoke	$2,091	$550	$1,871	$183	53.3
Madison	$2,468	$582	$2,067	$135	47.9

continued

Appendix Table 6. continued.

County	Expenditures per Student 1988/89	Receipts per Student, by Source, 1988/89			Persons Age 25 + w/ High School 1980
		Local	State	Federal	
Marion	$2,572	$831	$1,946	$273	56.2
Miller	$2,481	$927	$1,915	$159	54.9
Mississippi	$2,480	$634	$1,972	$404	46.9
Monroe	$2,267	$695	$1,814	$314	39.8
Montgomery	$2,523	$611	$1,701	$546	47.5
Nevada	$2,421	$931	$1,902	$184	48.0
Newton	$2,614	$541	$2,320	$416	45.3
Ouachita	$2,372	$812	$1,890	$171	52.0
Perry	$2,650	$694	$2,097	$213	51.2
Phillips	$2,437	$604	$1,898	$340	41.7
Pike	$2,487	$873	$1,981	$148	48.2
Poinsett	$2,429	$715	$1,926	$204	39.4
Polk	$2,404	$727	$1,768	$302	49.9
Pope	$2,407	$1,485	$1,111	$165	57.5
Prairie	$2,267	$971	$1,598	$225	42.8
Pulaski	$3,350	$1,877	$1,720	$200	71.7
Randolph	$2,305	$672	$1,855	$140	42.2
St. Francis	$2,427	$566	$1,982	$243	45.1
Saline	$2,196	$661	$1,813	$91	60.2
Scott	$2,414	$388	$1,852	$539	42.4
Searcy	$2,677	$710	$2,197	$266	41.6
Sebastian	$2,666	$1,453	$1,525	$171	64.4
Sevier	$2,236	$720	$1,863	$125	52.5
Sharp	$2,425	$967	$1,722	$190	53.7
Stone	$2,366	$523	$2,158	$182	41.9
Union	$2,537	$1,069	$1,747	$161	58.0
Van Buren	$2,463	$924	$1,776	$165	52.4
Washington	$2,464	$1,097	$1,684	$90	63.8
White	$2,387	$823	$1,846	$204	48.6
Woodruff	$2,313	$771	$1,730	$254	38.4
Yell	$2,513	$744	$1,887	$292	48.7
Rural:					
Coastal Plains	$2,414	$890	$1,789	$182	52.4
Delta	$2,395	$725	$1,855	$266	44.5
Highlands	$2,422	$963	$1,717	$176	53.1
Total Rural	$2,412	$875	$1,773	$206	50.4
Urban:					
Pulaski Co.	$3,350	$1,877	$1,720	$200	71.7
Other Urban	$2,388	$952	$1,718	$157	58.8
Total Urban	$2,700	$1,253	$1,719	$171	63.8
State Total	$2,520	$1,017	$1,753	$193	55.5

APPENDIX TABLE 7. HEALTH

County	Infant Mortality 5-Year Rate 1983-87	Primary Care MDs/100,000 1980	Primary Care MDs/100,000 1989	Primary Care MDs/100,000 % Change 1980-89
Arkansas	10.4	45.5	53.1	16.7
Ashley	16.4	22.6	42.5	87.8
Baxter	9.2	43.8	51.4	17.5
Benton	11.9	48.6	57.5	18.3
Boone	10.4	61.4	76.7	24.9
Bradley	10.3	29.0	38.8	33.8
Calhoun	0.0	65.8	66.7	1.3
Carroll	11.4	30.9	65.2	111.3
Chicot	21.6	45.0	59.9	33.2
Clark	6.4	34.3	50.5	47.1
Clay	11.1	9.7	20.8	114.8
Cleburne	11.5	41.4	50.8	22.6
Cleveland	6.7	25.4	24.4	-4.0
Columbia	18.8	37.5	56.0	49.1
Conway	4.2	30.8	52.6	71.1
Craighead	8.8	50.6	98.2	94.0
Crawford	7.0	27.1	29.6	9.2
Crittenden	14.5	42.4	39.0	-8.1
Cross	13.0	24.5	34.7	41.6
Dallas	13.8	28.5	48.5	70.1
Desha	13.3	35.4	42.6	20.1
Drew	4.6	33.5	39.8	18.7
Faulkner	8.6	34.6	48.0	38.7
Franklin	7.9	20.4	19.1	-6.3
Fulton	10.6	40.1	57.1	42.5
Garland	10.5	53.9	70.6	31.0
Grant	10.3	23.1	21.4	-7.1
Greene	14.1	42.3	53.5	26.4
Hempstead	15.5	12.7	48.5	281.8
Hot Spring	11.6	26.1	36.8	40.9
Howard	8.7	37.1	37.3	0.4
Independence	8.8	36.5	62.5	71.3
Izard	2.5	55.7	53.6	-3.9
Jackson	13.1	50.8	49.0	-3.5
Jefferson	12.1	41.9	74.9	78.8
Johnson	14.4	40.2	48.9	21.7
Lafayette	6.9	19.6	21.1	7.5
Lawrence	9.0	21.7	28.2	30.3
Lee	12.1	19.3	34.5	78.6
Lincoln	5.3	22.4	22.6	0.5
Little River	8.4	21.5	35.7	66.1
Logan	7.5	24.8	53.1	114.1
Lonoke	12.1	23.2	27.8	20.2
Madison	7.9	35.2	24.8	-29.5

continued

Appendix Table 7. continued.

County	Infant Mortality 5-Year Rate 1983-87	Primary Care MDs/100,000 1980	1989	% Change 1980-89
Marion	13.5	35.3	38.5	9.0
Miller	8.0	53.0	40.5	-23.5
Mississippi	11.6	33.6	47.2	40.5
Monroe	11.0	35.6	64.0	79.9
Montgomery	9.6	38.6	25.0	-35.2
Nevada	14.3	36.0	56.6	57.0
Newton	13.7	25.8	12.2	-52.7
Ouachita	9.9	42.6	53.3	25.1
Perry	13.0	13.8	12.3	-10.3
Phillips	13.5	37.4	37.7	0.9
Pike	10.3	28.9	48.1	66.2
Poinsett	8.8	22.2	30.9	39.2
Polk	9.9	35.3	63.2	79.2
Pope	10.2	43.6	64.7	48.4
Prairie	7.8	39.4	30.3	-23.2
Pulaski	11.9	101.0	132.5	31.2
Randolph	11.8	53.5	42.2	-21.1
St. Francis	11.8	35.6	39.1	9.7
Saline	6.8	32.0	41.3	29.2
Scott	4.7	31.0	19.0	-38.5
Searcy	6.1	33.9	46.5	37.2
Sebastian	10.4	78.8	90.2	14.4
Sevier	12.6	64.0	57.1	-10.7
Sharp	5.3	27.4	44.6	62.8
Stone	7.2	11.1	68.6	519.2
Union	10.5	51.5	79.9	55.3
Van Buren	5.6	15.0	44.6	197.8
Washington	8.7	62.7	67.8	8.2
White	11.5	39.3	53.8	36.8
Woodruff	8.0	44.6	50.5	13.4
Yell	8.3	41.1	44.0	6.9
Rural:				
Coastal Plains	11.6	34.6	52.8	52.5
Delta	11.6	36.6	51.1	39.8
Highlands	10.0	39.2	51.9	32.5
Total Rural	10.8	37.6	51.8	37.9
Urban:				
Pulaski Co.	11.9	101.0	132.5	31.2
Other Urban	9.9	49.2	58.3	18.5
Total Urban	10.7	69.2	86.2	24.7
State Total	10.7	49.8	65.5	31.4

APPENDIX TABLE 8. POVERTY

County	% Households Below Poverty 1979	% Families w/ Income < $5,000 1979	% Families w/ Income $50,000+ 1979	AFDC Recipients per 1,000 1989	Per Capita AFDC Grants 1980	1989	CPI Adj. % Change 1980-89
Arkansas	14.4	11.7	4.4	53.1	$26.8	$26.3	-34.6
Ashley	17.8	14.4	1.9	57.3	$32.8	$30.1	-39.0
Baxter	9.7	8.6	1.7	18.2	$5.0	$7.2	-4.0
Benton	8.8	7.2	3.0	11.5	$8.2	$4.6	-62.7
Boone	13.7	10.8	2.3	20.9	$7.8	$9.1	-22.5
Bradley	21.8	19.0	2.0	60.2	$24.2	$32.0	-12.1
Calhoun	20.0	19.2	1.7	50.2	$30.3	$29.0	-36.6
Carroll	14.9	11.7	1.6	15.8	$7.7	$5.3	-54.1
Chicot	33.0	22.5	3.2	145.5	$76.4	$85.7	-25.5
Clark	13.7	11.0	2.5	43.7	$13.7	$20.8	1.1
Clay	19.4	15.8	2.6	37.2	$15.8	$15.9	-33.5
Cleburne	17.4	13.9	1.2	21.0	$8.9	$8.1	-39.2
Cleveland	13.3	10.7	0.5	42.9	$16.7	$19.8	-21.3
Columbia	17.1	13.5	3.1	71.9	$31.1	$41.4	-11.6
Conway	14.1	12.3	1.8	49.9	$18.7	$22.7	-19.1
Craighead	12.5	10.5	3.2	36.7	$14.6	$18.2	-17.5
Crawford	13.7	10.9	1.9	31.3	$16.8	$13.0	-48.7
Crittenden	23.8	16.5	2.8	80.3	$53.8	$44.1	-45.6
Cross	17.3	11.3	3.3	67.2	$33.4	$35.1	-30.3
Dallas	12.6	9.9	3.5	52.6	$37.6	$28.5	-49.6
Desha	20.9	15.7	3.9	99.5	$45.1	$56.8	-16.4
Drew	14.6	11.5	2.3	54.8	$17.6	$30.6	15.5
Faulkner	9.7	7.7	2.7	21.7	$6.4	$9.6	-0.6
Franklin	15.2	12.2	0.9	22.5	$9.7	$10.2	-30.0
Fulton	18.2	15.8	1.6	36.0	$10.1	$14.2	-6.6
Garland	10.7	9.0	3.2	27.8	$12.6	$14.4	-24.0
Grant	13.3	11.0	2.4	17.4	$8.9	$7.8	-41.9
Greene	14.7	12.6	2.1	33.4	$14.1	$15.3	-27.6
Hempstead	15.5	12.3	1.3	59.6	$20.0	$30.7	1.8
Hot Spring	13.4	11.0	1.8	40.5	$14.7	$19.9	-9.7
Howard	12.1	9.8	2.5	27.5	$9.2	$13.1	-4.8
Independence	12.4	10.1	1.3	31.5	$13.0	$13.3	-31.9
Izard	17.4	15.8	1.7	33.3	$9.9	$13.6	-8.4
Jackson	19.9	15.6	2.9	65.1	$29.2	$33.5	-23.7
Jefferson	18.0	13.8	2.6	90.5	$34.3	$51.9	0.5
Johnson	15.0	13.7	1.8	34.7	$12.1	$14.7	-19.1
Lafayette	25.6	19.4	0.9	86.1	$36.2	$46.4	-14.9
Lawrence	19.0	15.9	1.6	47.1	$20.1	$23.0	-23.9
Lee	36.6	28.1	2.6	179.9	$75.0	$103.6	-8.2
Lincoln	21.1	16.6	1.9	79.0	$32.7	$40.2	-18.4
Little River	14.9	12.2	4.2	31.9	$16.6	$15.9	-36.3
Logan	18.6	15.3	2.1	30.7	$16.9	$13.6	-46.4
Lonoke	14.2	10.2	2.4	21.1	$16.0	$10.4	-56.8
Madison	17.9	14.4	1.4	24.8	$12.5	$9.3	-50.7

continued

Appendix Table 8. continued.

County	% Households Below Poverty 1979	% Families w/ Income <$5,000 1979	% Families w/ Income $50,000+ 1979	AFDC Recipients per 1,000 1989	Per Capita AFDC Grants 1980	1989	CPI Adj. % Change 1980-89
Marion	19.4	15.7	2.1	29.5	$12.5	$13.7	-27.3
Miller	15.5	12.7	2.3	61.4	$23.2	$33.2	-4.8
Mississippi	20.5	14.0	1.9	88.1	$37.7	$48.5	-14.5
Monroe	28.2	21.7	2.3	137.9	$51.4	$56.0	-27.5
Montgomery	19.6	16.9	1.1	27.0	$10.4	$11.0	-29.6
Nevada	18.7	15.7	1.4	43.5	$29.2	$22.1	-49.6
Newton	26.8	18.9	0.4	32.3	$16.4	$16.7	-32.4
Ouachita	16.4	13.4	2.2	57.3	$37.5	$31.3	-44.6
Perry	12.8	10.0	0.8	24.4	$13.5	$10.7	-47.3
Phillips	31.2	22.9	2.4	192.3	$85.8	$113.6	-12.0
Pike	15.2	13.9	1.8	21.6	$10.8	$9.2	-43.4
Poinsett	18.6	13.6	3.5	66.1	$29.4	$35.5	-19.8
Polk	18.8	15.1	2.5	27.7	$19.1	$11.9	-58.5
Pope	13.3	10.5	2.7	27.6	$13.5	$12.3	-39.1
Prairie	20.2	17.2	2.4	30.7	$22.4	$15.9	-52.9
Pulaski	9.4	7.1	4.6	37.7	$23.2	$19.4	-44.4
Randolph	16.7	13.1	2.8	30.4	$12.0	$13.9	-22.7
St. Francis	27.8	20.1	2.5	30.8	$52.7	$76.9	-2.9
Saline	7.5	6.2	1.9	6.7	$10.4	$6.7	-57.2
Scott	20.8	16.5	1.4	15.2	$18.9	$16.9	-40.7
Searcy	27.3	20.2	0.9	200.5	$11.1	$7.4	-55.9
Sebastian	10.8	8.7	3.8	3.5	$10.5	$8.0	-49.7
Sevier	13.7	11.4	1.1	50.9	$9.6	$11.6	-20.0
Sharp	18.8	14.8	2.7	25.2	$15.6	$20.6	-12.1
Stone	24.8	18.9	1.6	413.9	$21.5	$18.9	-41.5
Union	15.6	13.0	3.1	63.6	$34.2	$33.4	-35.2
Van Buren	17.3	15.7	1.3	33.8	$16.3	$14.5	-40.9
Washington	10.3	8.3	3.2	18.5	$10.8	$8.0	-50.4
White	16.0	13.1	1.8	30.6	$10.1	$13.1	-13.7
Woodruff	26.6	19.0	2.5	94.4	$45.6	$50.4	-26.5
Yell	15.5	12.1	1.7	31.5	$15.2	$13.5	-40.9
Rural:							
Coastal Plains	17.0	13.9	2.3	58.8	$29.0	$31.5	-27.9
Delta	20.9	15.7	2.8	78.0	$38.2	$46.4	-19.2
Highlands	14.5	11.9	2.1	34.6	$12.5	$12.6	-32.8
Total Rural	16.8	13.3	2.3	51.2	$23.2	$25.5	-27.0
Urban:							
Pulaski Co.	9.4	7.1	4.6	37.7	$23.2	$19.4	-44.4
Other Urban	13.3	10.3	2.8	35.4	$19.8	$20.1	-32.5
Total Urban	11.8	9.1	3.5	36.3	$21.1	$19.8	-37.5
State Total	14.9	11.7	2.8	45.3	$22.4	$23.3	-31.0

Notes

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The data contained in the Appendix Tables of this publication are also available in digital form upon request.

Benton
Carroll
Boone
Marion
Baxter
Fulton
Randolph
Clay
Izard
Sharp
Greene
Washington
Madison
Newton
Searcy
Stone
Lawrence
Craighead
Mississippi
Independence
Crawford
Franklin
Johnson
Pope
Van Buren
Cleburne
Poinsett
Jackson
Conway
White
Woodruff
Cross
Crittenden
Logan
Faulkner
Sebastian
Yell
St. Francis
Scott
Perry
Prairie
Lonoke
Lee
Pulaski
Saline
Garland
Monroe
Phillips
Polk
Montgomery
Grant
Jefferson
Arkansas
Hot Spring
Howard
Pike
Clark
Sevier
Dallas
Cleveland
Lincoln
Desha
Nevada
Ouachita
Drew
Little River
Hempstead
Calhoun
Bradley
Miller
Chicot
Columbia
Union
Ashley
Lafayette